

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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NO. 10



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA





# ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

## THANKSGIVING DAY OF PEACE

The battlefields of slaughter have ceased to exist,  
As a tortured world regains its might;  
The atmosphere's clearing of its gloomy mist,  
As enslaved mankind has won its fight!

No longer shall man his bloody sword apply,  
Nor shall bursting bombs throughout the world  
sound;  
No longer shall God-given life-blood flow tide  
high  
Nor premature graves rise above war-torn  
ground.

The globe's youth at their prime had to bleed,  
That victims of evil be freed!  
We give thanks to our Lord,  
For every success scored,  
And fervently, heartily we pray:  
May that catastrophic past be the last  
And our dearly-paid-for peace be  
With us to stay!

A Bit o' Luck,  
ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

*Brother "Busty" didn't write this one but he sent it to us. It's a reminder that although the war is over, a lot of lonely boys are still "over there."*

\* \* \*

## SOUTH SEA ISLES

Somewhere in the South Sea Islands

Where the sun is like a curse,  
And each long day is followed  
By another slightly worse,  
Where the coral dust blows thicker  
Than the desert's shifting sands,  
And the white men dream of finer,  
Cooler, cleaner, greener lands.

Somewhere in the South Pacific,  
Where a woman's never seen,  
Where the sky is never cloudy  
And the grass is never green,  
Where the gooney birds scream nightly,  
Robbing man of blessed sleep,  
Where there's isn't any whiskey,  
Just two cans of beer a week.

Somewhere in the blue Pacific  
Where the mail is always late,  
Where the Christmas cards in April  
Are considered up to date,  
Where we always sign the payroll  
But never draw a cent,  
Where we never miss the money  
Cause there's no place to get it spent.

Somewhere in a Southern ocean,  
Where the gooneys moan and cry,  
And the lumbering deep-sea turtles,  
Come up on the beach to die.  
Oh, take me back to ———,  
The place I love so well,  
For this God-forsaken island  
Is awful close to hell!

M. A. "BUSTY" DODSON, E.M. 1/c,  
L. U. No. 77.

## HARA-KIRI

Out our way we know Joe Carey and Charlie  
Carey, but who is this fellow Harry Carey the  
Japs are always talking about?

RAY R. (JUICE) WELCH,  
L. U. No. 415.



"Just between you and me, Jake, this Rural  
Electrification is O.K."

ROBERT B. GRIFFITH,  
L. U. No. 1366.

\* \* \*

## ORGANIZING

I had heard about unions all of my life,  
And thought all they caught was hatred and  
strife,  
Till one day a man came and knocked at my door,  
Sold me the union, I distrusted no more;  
Got busy at once with application blanks,  
Got hundreds of signers, no money, no thanks.  
The I. B. E. W. soon became all the rage,  
Held an election, hoped for an increase in wage.  
We now have a majority of those in our plant;  
My work's not in vain, we know the increase  
they'll grant.  
The life of an organizer to some seems not good,  
But, Brother, beware, it gets in your blood.

LOUISE HILL,  
L. U. No. 1424.

## POLLY WAS

Polly was a winsome lass,  
Rather cute, bold as brass—  
And some would say that she had class.

Yes, sir, Polly was a pretty plum.  
Slim in places, round in some,  
But confidentially—a trifle dumb!

She came to work fresh as a daisy,  
Dressed to drive the lads all crazy.  
Worked a little, but mostly lazy.

She thought it silly to wear  
A net or 'kerchief on her hair.  
It looked so much better bare.

And how the boys' eyes would pop  
When she tossed her blondish mop!  
Why even Adam's apples dropped!

Then one day a careless lean—  
Bright blonde hair caught in machine  
And left poor Polly a hairless bean!

The moral is—that to be vain  
May bring you grief and needless pain . . .  
So heed the rules, and keep your mane!

Yes sir, Polly WAS, but now she AIN'T!  
By "LUCKY" CHRISTENSEN,  
Wife of Stanley F. Christensen,  
L. U. No. 574.

\* \* \*

## A SOLDIER'S THOUGHTS

I know you know, you said, "It's tough,  
To go to war is rather rough."

But do you?  
You bought some bonds and stamps,  
And paid your income tax,  
The U. S. O. and the Red Cross, too,  
But you forgot the facts?

But did you?  
The bonds you bought were just a loan,  
So someday now you'll have your home?  
The Red Cross and the U. S. O.,  
Were just a trifle.

Ain't that so?  
You said you worked hard, night and day,  
But listen, how about your pay?  
I know you'll say that things were high,  
But what's the difference, you got by.

Ain't that so?  
I'm not kicking, what's the use,  
Tryin to find a good excuse?  
I'm just another G.I. Joe,  
Who went across to fight the foe!

Ain't that so?  
I slept in shell holes, trenches, too,  
All of this I've done for you.  
I tramped in mud up to my knees,  
While you at home did as you pleased.

Ain't that so?  
And now I think I've said enough,  
It's up to you to call my bluff!

Will you?  
Make a world that's great and good,  
A world that's crowned with brotherhood,  
A world that's ruled by right, not might—  
So my son will have no war to fight!

Will you?  
JOHN F. POWDERLY,  
L. U. No. 1314.



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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

## CHAT

Slowly moving back to normal. Paper situation improved, but not rapidly enough. Expect we are over the hump. Look forward to period of 1946 when we have our full quota of paper. Making plans for some special and extremely attractive numbers.

JOURNAL articles continue to attract attention. Reprints of articles in demand. One social welfare agency sent out 1,500 reprints this month mailing an article from the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL to its members. The test of a JOURNAL is of course serving the membership, but articles attracting outside attention are always gratifying.

Mailbag continues interesting. This morning's mail brought letter from a major with line experience in industry and in the U. S. Army. It begins: "May I have your consideration for 'personal reconversion' from the Army?" He then enumerates a long record of success in the electrical industry and asks aid of the union in getting re-oriented. Happy to do this of course, and pleased that this officer wishes another kind of job than the routine utility job he once had.

Labor journalism moves into stronger position due to failure of the daily press to report labor news accurately. The daily press gets worse and worse. Hope members are not deceived by cock-and-bull stories in daily press. Because members like "funnies" hope they do not swallow poison.

Cover: courtesy U. S. Maritime Commission. Frontispiece: U. S. Army Photo.



# WITH A FRIEND



(This is a poem found on the body of an American soldier  
after he was killed in action somewhere in Italy)

Lock God, I have never spoken to You,  
But now I want to say, "How do You do?"  
You see, God, they told me You didn't exist,  
And like a fool, I believed all this.

Last night from a shell hole, I saw Your sky,  
I figured right then they had told me a lie.  
Had I taken time to see things You made,  
I'd have known they weren't calling a spade a spade.

I wonder, God, if You'd shake my hand.  
Somehow, I feel that You will understand.  
Funny I had to come to this hellish place,  
Before I had time to see Your face.

Well, I guess there isn't much more to say,  
But I'm sure glad, God, I met You today.  
I guess the "zero hour" will soon be here,  
But I'm not afraid since I know You're near.

The signal! Well, God, I'll have to go.  
I like You lots, this I want You to know.  
Look, now, this will be a horrible fight,  
Who knows? I may come to Your house tonight.


Though I wasn't friendly to You before,  
I wonder, God, if You'd wait at the door,  
Look! I'm crying! Me! Shedding tears!  
I wish I had known You these many years.  
Well, I have to go now, God, good-bye!  
Strange, since I met You, I'm not afraid to die.

Pvt. J. J. W.





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## What Makes Modern ECONOMY Tick?

**A**MONG the famous sayings bequeathed to posterity by American presidents, Grover Cleveland's: "Gentlemen, we are confronted by a condition not a theory" applies directly to the economic situation in the United States today.

The movement for wage increases and the resistance of employers follows generally the pattern made after every war that the United States has waged. War has usually produced reaction and the United States is rapidly turning to the right rather than to the left though every other country of the world shows signs of moving in the opposite direction. Following the economic pattern, this is probably due to the poverty of the embattled countries and the general prosperity of the United States. At any rate, we are seeing in the United States the clash of two views of wages which are almost directly opposite in character. These views are not merely the product of war or of ideologies but have been growing up over a period of 25 years and remain in one aspect or another peculiarly opposite.

### Two Viewpoints

View No. 1 looks upon the economy as a rigid, slow-moving, more or less automatic process. Wages are viewed as a fixed sum charged against business, and, moreover, wages are considered as greatly limited by overhead and profits.

View No. 2 views wages as dynamic, a stimulant to business, and a necessary equipment to prosperity through full employment and full production.

The motivation behind present-day strikes may be of two kinds:

1. The desire of labor to adjust wage schedules long held back by compulsory decrees of government, or
2. A beginning of the kind of dynamic economy which has been strongly visualized for several decades in the United States.

Not many weeks ago Fred M. Vinson, then director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, startled the nation by stating:

"The American people are in the pleasant predicament of having to learn to live 50 per cent better than they have ever lived before. Only the defeatist can scoff at this inescapable fact that we must build our economy on that basis."

Judge Vinson estimated that the United States has a vast reservoir of liquid assets—

Wages in the modern scheme are key to prosperity. Congress delays intelligent action

230 billion dollars—three times the 1929 total. That will enable us to embark upon a program of full prosperity.

### There Must Be Courage

He warns business men that much depends upon their enterprise and bold thinking and brave dreaming. He has said, what everyone who has thought about it knows, that we must move to a national income of 150 billion dollars a year.

All of this, of course, is bound up with the wage question and the employers who are plotting to lower wages basically are working in opposition to Mr. Vinson's plan for prosperity. You cannot raise the American standard of living 50 per cent without raising America's average wage 50 per cent. In 1939 the Electrical Workers made an average of \$1,650.00 a year. A 50 per cent increase on the average would be only \$2,475.00, whereas Electrical Workers believe that their full employment wage should virtually be \$3,200 a year.

Mr. Vinson's plan will not be accepted by waving a magic wand or by sitting still letting the circumstances produce the result. It is a difficult thing to raise the standard of living of any nation. As labor well knows this has been labor's principal job for a half-century.

This is not new doctrine, of course. There was a time when even automobile leaders believed in high wages and a consumer's economy. This was, of course, before the war and the so-called high-wage policy of Henry Ford was viewed as the keystone of this particular philosophy.

### Great Labor Man Says

Henry Ford was considerably behind the American Federation of Labor when he adopted his \$5.00 per day wage. One year after the close of the first World War, Samuel Gompers, writing in the *American Federationist*, made this striking statement which is good today:

"The great object of the workers today in resisting a wage reduction is not to prove or disprove any particular philosophy of economics. The workers are not interested in which particular economic theory shall be given preference. They

have no faith in the theory advanced by Adam Smith that wages, like everything else, are governed by the law of supply and demand. There is at hand too much conclusive evidence that the law of supply and demand is not immutable and that it readily lends itself to manipulation and control. The wage-earners are no longer bewildered by the subtle logic of the wage-fund theory advanced by David Ricardo, James Mill or John Stuart Mill. No one in this enlightened age would attempt to advance this theory as a fitting answer to the wage-earners' yearning and craving for a better and happier life. Neither does labor accept the conclusion advanced by LaSalle in the so-called 'iron law of wages,' or solace and satisfaction in the idealistically expounded theory of the co-operative commonwealth. The present movement of the wage-earners is more than a resistance to the artful demand to bring down the prices of commodities. It is an onward march to carry the rights of the workers to a new and greater height.

"The demand of the workers is for a wage which will maintain the American standard of living. This demand for a living wage is in fact a rebellion against the mal-administration of life and labor by others. It is an insurrection against the decree of business that wages shall follow prices, when prices know no law but competition between traders. The workers are tired of having themselves, their wives and children used as chips for our commercial, financial and industrial gamblers. Having accepted the principle of a living wage, the next step is to secure it for all workers where it does not now obtain."

President Gompers back in 1912 enunciated the official wage theory of the American Federation of Labor:

"The demand for higher wages represents our conviction that a constantly greater share of increased social wealth should go to those who create it. The progress of humanity results from the elimination of poverty. Poverty means degrading environment and influences that result in intellectual and moral degeneration. Permanent amelioration of the human lot must have as its basis material resources. The next step is to distribute these products so that the greatest number may fairly benefit thereby. As an element in the forces determining distribution, the trade union has been most potent. A comparison of conditions prevailing among unorganized with those that have employed collective bargaining, reveals unmistakable proofs of the beneficent results due to trade unionism. Higher wages mean better homes, better clothing, better food, better bodies and minds, recreation, a higher standard of life."



## How Progress Comes

This theory of constantly increasing standard of living of the American worker was caught up in a series of books by two writers, one an economist and one a Wall Street banker. They were William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings. In the "Road to Plenty" this philosophy was directly stated:

"Progress can come only when there is the right flow of money to consumers. The flow is not right unless in some way the shortage due to corporate and individual savings is made up, and unless there is, in addition, a sufficient flow of new money to bring about the distribution of a constantly increasing output. In the past, the right flow of money actually has come at times, but never for many months running. The reason why nothing has been done, in a large way, to substitute control for chance is because it has always been assumed that nothing need be done—that production itself induces the right flow of money to consumers; that there is therefore no such thing as a dilemma of thrift; in short, no such thing as a problem under discussion.

"That false assumption is at the very core of the traditional economics of distribution. It prevented men from looking in the right direction for a solution of the problem. More than that, up to the present time it has prevented most men, economists and business men alike, from even admitting that there is any such problem. But now that we see the falsity of the traditional assumption—see, therefore, the nature of the problem—there is no reason why we should not find a simple solution."

## Repeats Old Theory

When Director of War Mobilization Vinson spoke of a 50 per cent increase in the standard of living, he was merely voicing a long tradition in wage economics. The same forces that opposed Samuel Gompers in 1912 are opposing the now Secretary of Treasury Vinson in 1945. These foes are shortsighted business men who engineer a monopoly or near monopoly and who believe they can get more in a catch-as-catch-can economy than they can in an orderly economy that exists for the justice of all. Unfortunately Congress appears to reflect the view of the reactionary business man rather than the view of the enlightened business men like Eric Johnston, Paul Hoffman, Beardsley Ruml and Christian Sonne.

The truth is wages are the lifeblood of trade, the dynamic which makes business move. Without adequate wages and constantly increasing wages, prosperity cannot exist nor endure.

## Economy For All

A great deal of backfire is being waged against this new theory of economics which is present in every country of the world today. It certainly started with labor, but it has been adopted widely by leading economists in all of the industrial nations of the earth. For example, Henry Hazlitt, *New York Times* economist, who is supposed to be a liberal, contributed an article to the *Montreal Gazette*, Montreal, Canada. Montreal is a very conservative city and the *Gazette* is a very conservative paper. Mr. Hazlitt devoted a good deal of his time try-



Courtesy National Planning Association

ing to demolish the theory of high wages without avail and closed with this statement:

"As to the prices, wages and profits that should determine the distribution of that product, the best prices are not the highest prices, but the prices that encourage the largest volume of production and the largest volume of sales. The best wage rates for labor are not the highest wage rates, but the wage rates that permit full production, full employment and the largest, sustained payrolls. The best profits, from the standpoint not only of industry but of labor, are not the lowest profits, but the profits that encourage most people to become employers or to provide more employment.

"If we try to run the economy for the benefit of a single group or class, we shall destroy all groups, including the members of the very class for whose benefit we are trying to run it. We must run the economy for every one."

Here are some of the questions we would like to ask Mr. Hazlitt based on his special theory of wages:

1. Is it not a fact that prices have always been held up by monopoly? Have you ever read the Brookings study of 'prices published before the war?
2. Who is to discover what the equitable wage rates for labor are under the Hazlitt set-up?
3. According to your theory, is it not true that you want to make profits so high that everybody will wish to be an employer?
4. Do you not misconceive entirely the function of wages in your last statement? It is certainly true that high wages make prosperity for all.

## EMPLOYER'S VIEW

By PHILIP CORTNEY

Vice-Chairman of Board and Treasurer, Coty Inc.

*Here is an enlightened employer's view of full employment.*

Listen now to Sir William Beveridge (quoted from his book, "Full Employment in a Free Society"): "There is a real danger that sectional wage bargaining, pursued without regard to its effects upon prices, may

lead to a vicious spiral of inflation with money wages chasing prices, and without any gain in real wages for the working classes as a whole. . . . To deal with this problem . . . a central organization of labor should devote their attention to the problem of achieving a unified wage policy which insures that the demands of individual unions will be judged with reference to the economic situation as a whole."

These two statements throw a vivid light on the nature of the problem with which we are confronted.

## Bill Will Be Adopted

It is my firm belief that the Murray bill, or some modified form of it, will be adopted by Congress. As mentioned before, it is my contention that the dangers inherent in the bill are already potentially operative, and in point of fact, have been ever since the end of World War I. The full employment bill will add some additional dangers to the free enterprise system, arising from the mechanism of the bill, and from the feeling that the Government is omnipotent in curing unemployment in a free enterprise system.

## Blessing in Disguise

If my assumption that a full employment bill will be adopted is correct, then I think our efforts should be directed towards providing safeguards against its ill-effects, rather than fighting the bill. By so doing, the full employment bill may prove, in the long run, a blessing in disguise, because, to repeat again, we are already confronted with most of the dangers inherent in the bill.

Those who still doubt that we are moving into further social and economic experiments, and that, willy-nilly, we shall have to give a test to the full employment theory, are asked to reflect upon their own answer to the following questions: "If we were again to have 10 to 15 million unemployed, what would be the attitude of the people and of the Government?" Unless I am grossly mistaken, the answer is obvious. The pressure on the politicians would be so great that they would move very far and very fast . . . and probably in the wrong direction. It is wiser to be ready for such an emergency and forestall the taking of hasty measures under the impulse of events and public clamor.

## International Aspect

Besides, this issue has an international aspect which has been brought forth by Secretary Byrnes. The British hold the view that the impediment to international economic cooperation is the policy or impolicy of the United States. More specifically, the British ask how they can tie their money and economy to an economy (that of the United States) whose prospects of stability are uncertain. More bluntly stated, the British are afraid that the lack of equilibrium of the American economy will bring about another great depression. This explains the wholehearted endorsement of Secretary Byrnes to the full employment bill, which is purported to be able to remedy the violent fluctuations in business in the United States.





# Old War Horses WRITE For Journal

Bright  
penmen of two decades asked  
to contribute to make special  
feature

ple, caught up in the tidal wave of rejoicing that swept over the universe.

But under all this rejoicing a deep, somber note of mourning sounds. A terrible price in human lives was paid for victory.

Many of our best and bravest have made the supreme sacrifice. Rows of little white crosses on graves in foreign lands mark their last resting places.

Some lie deep in the unfathomed depths of the ocean.

The dread word "MISSING" has brought grief to the heart of many an anxious mother, waiting in vain to hear the eager footsteps of the one who will never return.

Surely, after this great sacrifice, the nations who fought shoulder to shoulder to defeat the arrogant forces of evil, will bury forever the ancient grudge and petty differences which kept them apart in the past, and will unite in paving the way for a Universal Brotherhood of Man, having for its foundation the teachings of "THE MASTER CHRISTIAN."

—F. SHAPLAND,  
formerly press secretary of  
L. U. No. 230, Victoria, B. C.

## McINERNEY

Editor:

The plan to draft Bachie is a commendable one. He should be a permanent member of the JOURNAL staff. Just now I am on a forced vacation. While hanging fixtures atop of a 10-foot ladder, I was "tetched" on the temple by 110. My hands were holding the grounded fixture; a howl—oblivion, and no parachute. I lost altitude rapidly and landed on my derriere. Everything went technicolor. The fixture did not come down and hit me on the head—Surprise!—and so for two weeks all I had to do was read detective stories. I think I can commit the perfect crime. I'll slug the landlord, cut him up and sew him in a bag, and say it was suicide. When they dragged me into the house the wife thought they were mop salesmen. She knew it was me, however, by the patches on my pants. So there were two weeks of the war I didn't finish, and now for reconversion.

The honeymoon is over. The average worker will start hedging, so no beer on the way home from work. Instead of saying, "What are you drinking?" say, "What will you have, light or dark?" This will head off the premium whiskey drinkers, male and female, and by the way, do you know of any female beer drinkers? If vinegar was a dollar a glass, they must have it. We'll have to stop buying hay for the horses. Back to the good training of the WPA days, bologna sandwiches for lunch, and your big meals will rotate a la spaghetti, frankfurts, ham-

burg. The payroll deductions now are some of the money you gypped Uncle Sam on the WPA.

You can reconvert all right—the job is to reconvert the little woman. The war is just beginning, and the fighting will run into plenty of overtime. Friday night won't be the loneliest night of the week; remember you are a man and don't hit her when she's down.

So now in closing, I was just clowning. I know the Electrical Workers have a great future ahead with lots of work, and the great majority of them have put aside a stake to tide them over the reconversion period, and a bit of advice to those who haven't; never put bananas in the refrigerator.

—ED MCINERNEY,  
formerly press secretary of  
L. U. No. 377, Lynn, Massachusetts.

## THE COPYIST

Editor:

It was with considerable surprise that I received this assignment from the boss at the I. O. It was hard for me to believe that there were those who would force me out of obscurity to furnish a column for the WORKER. Should I fail in my attempt to give you this copy in an interesting manner my failure will be more than offset when you read the material furnished by such able scribes of the old school as Bach, Duke and others whom I understand have received a similar assignment.

Of all of the old guard scribes, I suppose I am a bit prejudiced in favor of Bachie, which perhaps is due to our extended friendship which covers a period of about 15 years. I always thought that that guy could say more of interest in a few words than any other scribe, and I think you will agree with me when I say that each one of his former contributions to the WORKER was certainly worth while.

People in our vicinity are just emerging from an era of prosperity which in all previous years has never been equalled, and I sincerely hope that we never experience another if it must be brought about through the same causes as this one was.

I have an idea that folks living in towns like the one I came from, gasped for breath at the first thought of the big money which it was possible for them to earn in Cincinnati during the past four years. Young school girls working during their vacation period made as high as \$35.00 a week and women and men who never were mechanics drew a weekly pay check ranging from \$75 to \$100.

I was born in Mt. Washington, Ohio, just 63 years ago. Our family lived there until I reached the age of 17 years, when to everyone's surprise I finished my schooling—I was always grateful that that was accomplished before they tore the old building down. In recent years I have been able to

(Continued on page 373)

IN September "Correspondence" Clark of Harrisburg suggested: "Brother Editor, don't you think it would be fine to draft 'Bachie' of A. C., 'The Copyist' of Ciney, 'The Duke of Toledo' and some more of the old guard for a command performance of at least one letter?"

Here they are, boys!

## SHAPPIE

Editor:

For I dip't into the future, far as human eye could see,  
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be,  
Heard the heavens filled with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew  
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;  
Till the war-drums throb'd no longer, and the battle flags were furled  
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

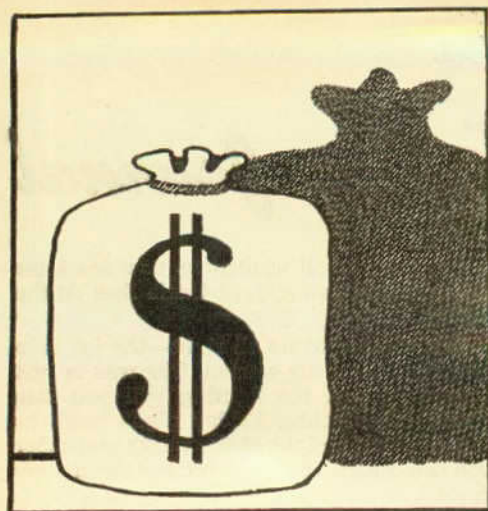
—Tennyson.

In answer to your request to me as one of the old guard, to write an article for the feature section of our magazine that would be of interest to our members, I would say that I believe anything I could write about my early experiences in the electrical business, strenuous though some of them were, would be of little interest to the present-day members of the Brotherhood who, availing themselves of the splendid, technical training afforded by our union, so calmly and capably perform their complicated duties in this new world of electricity, which through the amazing discoveries and stupendous developments of the past decade, have evolved from the old. Many years ago the poet Tennyson with prophetic foresight pictured future battles in which great fleets of aeroplanes would wage war in the air.

Strange to say, just as I was about to name the supreme discovery of the ages—the atomic bomb—which descended like the crack of doom from the clear, blue skies above and blasted forever the fanatical hopes of the treacherous, unprincipled Japanese, who like the brutal Huns, threatened to dominate and enslave teeming millions of free people—with startling suddenness, the weird, shrill pealing of sirens split the air, proclaiming to a breathless, waiting world that the war was over.

Like magic, out on the streets of Victoria poured joyous, tumultuous throngs of peo-





# Are WAGES Too High?

## Look at PROFITS

**Percentages  
of increase are fantastic in some  
cases. But war was profitable business  
for many**

few made great gains in net income in comparison with the four-year pre-war period, 1936-1939, the last years before wartime government buying began to push our economy out of the long depression of the 1930's.

### Tremendous Profits

Most fortunate of all the corporations studied was the Bell Aircraft Corporation which increased its profits 9,615.86 per cent over its previous peacetime mark. Other manufacturers of durable goods, while not approaching this record, increased their net incomes by leaps and bounds. Shipbuilding enjoyed a notable boom during the war, evidenced by the fact that the New York Shipbuilding Corporation registered a gain of 3,442.01 per cent in net profits as compared with its 1936-1939 average. The 1944 net income of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company was 2,139.15 per cent greater than its 1936-1939 figure, while the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, a maker

of radio equipment, increased its peacetime profits 2,443.92 per cent.

Taking the lead in profit increases in the lumber and timber-products industry, the Long-Bell Lumber Company, one of our largest lumber concerns, showed a gain of 1,811.19 per cent in 1944 over its average pre-war net earnings. Even this doesn't tell the whole story, for many lumber companies were operating in the red during 1936-1939, and the war years enabled them to emerge with remarkable profits, even though the increases cannot be measured by percentages.

### Answer to Price Rise

If one wonders why the price of clothing has gone up so much during the war, in spite of the efforts of the Office of Price Administration to keep the lid on clothing prices, the answer is not hard to find. A glance at the profits picture of the textile manufacturers shows that some of our leading cloth makers enjoyed marked profit increases which the public helped to make possible by paying high prices. By and large, the textile manufacturers fared better in profit gains than any other industry manufacturing necessities of life for the civilian population.

(Continued on page 371)

TABLE I  
INCREASES IN CORPORATE NET PROFITS FROM 1936-1939 TO 1944  
DURABLE-GOODS MANUFACTURING

Corporation	1944	Average 1936-1939	Increase	Percentage Increase
<b>Electrical Machinery and Equipment</b>				
Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co. (a)-----	\$ 2,892,715	\$ 129,188	\$ 2,763,527	2,139.15%
Noma Electric Corporation (b)-----	296,405	136,762	159,643	116.73
Westinghouse Electric Co.-----	26,019,097	14,533,209	11,485,888	79.03
General Electric Co.-----	50,845,719	44,114,725	6,730,994	15.26
<b>Radio Equipment</b>				
Raytheon Manufacturing Co. (c)-----	2,665,719	104,788	2,560,931	2,443.92
Callite Tungsten Corporation-----	142,114	23,546	118,568	503.56
Stromberg-Carlson Company-----	843,607	158,210	685,397	433.22
<b>Aircraft and Parts</b>				
Bell Aircraft Corporation-----	3,156,975	32,493	3,124,482	9,615.86
Grumann Aircraft Engineering Corporation-----	4,944,877	434,457	4,510,420	1,038.17
Bendix Aviation Corporation (d)-----	15,290,095	2,480,662	12,809,433	516.37
Curtiss-Wright Corporation-----	14,331,062	2,954,566	11,376,496	385.04
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation-----	4,522,848	953,268	3,569,580	374.46
Douglas Aircraft (e)-----	7,685,227	1,772,361	5,912,866	333.62
North American Aviation, Inc. (d)-----	8,389,967	2,373,128	6,016,839	253.54
United Aircraft Corporation-----	15,562,336	5,146,106	10,416,230	202.41
Boeing Airplane Company-----	5,257,522	—840,038	6,097,560*	
<b>Motor Vehicles and Auto Parts</b>				
Hayes Industries, Incorporated (f)-----	817,323	63,946	753,377	1,178.15
Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company-----	1,789,467	236,572	1,552,895	656.42
Mack Trucks, Inc.-----	3,585,357	619,839	2,965,518	478.43
Sterling Motor Truck Company (g)-----	230,730	50,428	180,302	357.54
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company (h)-----	1,940,492	470,242	1,470,250	312.66
Studebaker Corporation-----	4,038,116	1,040,111	2,998,005	288.24
Clark Equipment Corporation-----	2,092,132	785,563	1,306,569	166.32
Fruehauf Trailer Company-----	2,005,203	869,891	1,135,312	130.51
Reo Motors, Incorporated-----	1,932,691	—1,694,532	3,627,223*	
<b>Machinery and Tools</b>				
Cleveland Automatic Machine Company-----	184,753	32,132	152,621	474.98
United Drill and Tool Corporation-----	1,248,530	281,459	967,071	343.59
Sundstrand Machine Tool Company-----	484,514	168,894	315,620	186.87
National Acme Company-----	1,731,780	719,173	1,012,607	140.80



TABLE I (Continued)

Corporation	1944	Average 1936-1939	Increase	Percentage Increase
<b>Engines and Heavy Machinery</b>				
American Locomotive Company.....	8,664,668	1,254,326	7,410,342	590.78
Worthington Pump and Machinery Company.....	3,007,414	679,222	2,328,192	342.77
General Machinery Corporation (i).....	1,498,639	485,384	1,013,255	208.75
Hercules Motors Corporation.....	1,117,323	491,946	625,377	127.12
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.....	9,327,616	4,532,193	4,795,423	105.81
<b>Shipbuilding</b>				
New York Shipbuilding Corporation.....	4,331,126	121,714	4,189,412	3,442.01
Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.....	5,072,419	1,354,448	3,717,971	274.50
<b>Iron and Steel Products</b>				
Jones and Laughlin Corporation.....	7,519,668	1,739,710	5,779,958	332.24
Rustless Iron and Steel Company.....	1,831,780	549,555	1,282,225	233.32
Pittsburgh Steel Company.....	672,364	293,693	378,671	128.93
Crucible Steel Company of America.....	3,926,893	1,901,018	2,025,875	106.57
Bethlehem Steel Corporation.....	36,167,723	18,902,306	17,265,417	91.34
Republic Steel Corporation.....	10,130,296	5,326,147	4,804,149	90.20
U. S. Steel Corporation.....	60,791,281	44,732,548	16,058,733	35.90
<b>Non-Ferrous Metal Products</b>				
Bridgeport Brass Company.....	1,246,353	504,135	742,218	147.23
Revere Copper and Brass, Incorporated.....	2,289,363	1,076,288	1,213,075	112.71
Reynolds Metals Co.....	3,045,818	1,446,490	1,599,328	110.57
Aluminum Company of America.....	31,693,480	25,171,555	6,521,925	25.91
<b>Petroleum Products</b>				
Atlantic Refining Company.....	14,712,290	6,658,897	8,053,393	120.94
Houston Oil Company of Texas.....	2,340,908	1,087,312	1,253,596	115.29
Pure Oil Company.....	16,392,178	8,191,375	8,200,803	100.12
Sun Oil Company.....	13,350,217	6,788,109	6,562,108	96.67
Gulf Oil Corporation.....	42,075,513	21,635,731	20,439,782	94.47
Standard Oil Company of California.....	43,467,997	27,830,790	15,637,207	56.18
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.....	155,396,460	102,737,414	52,659,046	51.26
<b>Lumber and Timber Products</b>				
Long-Bell Lumber Company.....	1,947,771	101,914	1,845,857	1,811.19
Mengel Company.....	881,989	83,206	798,783	960.01
Harbor Plywood Corporation.....	227,313	61,179	166,134	271.55
United States Plywood Corporation (j).....	856,742	269,288	587,454	218.15
McCloud River Lumber Company.....	964,275	305,843	658,432	215.28

\*Emerging from deficit position in 1936-1939.

(a) Data for years ending September 30.

(b) Data for years ending February 28 in 1936-1939, for 10 months ending December 31 in 1939, and for year ending December 31 in 1944.

(c) Data for years ending May 31.

(d) Data for year ending September 30 in 1944.

(e) Data for years ending November 30.

(f) Data for years ending July 31 in 1936-1937, for seven months ending December 31 in 1938, and for years ending December 31 in 1939 and 1944.

(g) Data for years ending October 31.

(h) Data for year ending August 31 in 1944.

(i) 1943 net income figures used; 1944 figures not available.

(j) Data for year ending December 31 in 1936, for four months ending April 30 in 1937, and for years ending April 30 in 1938, 1939, and 1944.

TABLE II

INCREASES IN CORPORATE NET PROFITS FROM 1936-1939 TO 1944  
NON-DURABLE-GOODS MANUFACTURING

Corporation	1944	Average 1936-1939	Increase	Percentage Increase
<b>Rubber Products</b>				
B. F. Goodrich Company.....	\$12,015,842	\$ 3,833,581	\$ 8,182,261	213.44%
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. (a).....	16,310,846	7,597,979	8,712,867	114.67
United States Rubber Company.....	15,832,613	8,721,281	7,111,332	81.54
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.....	15,204,270	8,484,885	6,719,385	79.19
<b>Leather and Leather Products</b>				
Allied Kid Company (b).....	442,027	137,642	304,385	221.14
Graton and Knight Company (c).....	319,990	101,964	218,026	213.83
American Hide and Leather Company (d).....	414,854	172,840	242,014	140.02
United States Leather Company (a).....	930,215	—224,989	1,155,204*	
<b>Cotton Textiles</b>				
United Merchants and Manufacturers, Incorporated (e).....	4,984,098	874,537	4,109,561	469.91
Victor-Monaghan Company (f).....	1,039,817	278,380	761,437	273.52
Pepperell Manufacturing Company (d).....	1,865,745	519,527	1,346,218	259.12
Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Incorporated.....	1,266,589	494,757	771,832	156.00
<b>Silks and Rayons</b>				
Burlington Mills Corporation (g).....	3,934,939	1,233,943	2,710,996	221.50
Julius Kayser and Company (d).....	1,168,355	610,582	557,773	91.35
Hartford Rayon Corporation (h).....	95,952	60,158	35,794	59.50
<b>Woolens</b>				
Arlington Mills (i).....	596,832	109,417	487,415	445.47
New Jersey Worsted Mills.....	597,810	112,943	484,867	429.30
American Woolen Company.....	5,294,909	—631,134	5,926,043*	

(Continued on page 371)



# Here Are Answers on Grounds and Grounding

By ROBERT F. WALLACE, L. U. 683

ONE question I've had apprentices ask me time and time again is, "Why won't a circuit work without a ground?" That's a difficult question to answer because it indicates a low order of development of the questioner's knowledge of electricity. A circuit requires only a sufficiently low resistance path and adequate imposed voltage to force the needed current through the load for it to work properly and it will do so with or without a ground. In Denton, Texas, the electricity is distributed by the city and though it uses three-wire single phase secondary transformers, they never have grounded the neutrals of the transformers nor the neutral lead at each service, yet the system continues to stay in operation.

The question then develops, "Why have a system ground at all?" In the first place the National Electrical Code required a system ground on d. c. systems supplying interior wiring and operating at not over 300 volts between conductors, unless the system is used for supplying industrial equipment in limited areas and the circuit is equipped with a ground detector. It also requires a grounded conductor on all a. c. systems supplying interior wiring if one wire can be grounded without making the maximum voltage of any other wire over 150 volts to ground.

## Reason for Requirement

The reason for this requirement is given in the code (sec. 2511) as "... for the purpose of limiting the voltage on the system which might otherwise occur through exposure to lightning or through exposure in any other manner to voltages higher than that for which the system is designed, or to limit the maximum voltage to ground due to normal voltage." One of the other manners besides lightning in which a higher voltage might be imposed on the system is by breakdown of the insulation between the primary and the secondary windings of the distributing transformer, or by having a high voltage line drop on one of the secondary lines.

The disadvantage of having this higher voltage build up on the low voltage system is two-fold. First there is the possibility of injury to persons touching or coming near to current-carrying parts while the person is at the same time grounded. The high voltage completes the circuit through the victim with possibly fatal results, even while performing as simple a task as changing a lamp bulb. Second there is the tendency to break down insulation to ground with the possibility of damage to equipment or starting fires.

In the system in Denton, Texas, referred to above, since the neutral has never been grounded, there is the possibility of an accidental ground in one house causing the opposite phase to be 220 volts to ground in another house served by the same transformer. The city engineer told me that a movement to ground neutrals had got under

A simple  
question "What is grounding?"  
but it goes to roots of electrical  
science

way at one time, but that fires caused by faulty wiring in the houses served had caused its abandonment. I wonder if he could think of any mysterious deaths that could be traced to leaving them "float."

## Advantages

Another advantage of having one wire grounded on a system is that it is not necessary to break the grounded wire at switch points, since it will be safe to work on if all the ungrounded wires are disconnected. It also saves a fuse for each circuit since the grounded wire need not be fused. However, it must not be assumed that on a three-phase ungrounded system fed from the power company's lines all you have to do to save a pole per switch is ground one wire, for the code states that no conductor within a building shall be grounded if the interior system is connected to an ungrounded distributing system.

Which wire in any particular system is to be grounded is specified in the code, but I've found a curious violation of this provision. In a concrete block manufacturing

plant, where the three phase had one leg grounded, the lights were supplied from an autotransformer. The code says that where lights are supplied from an autotransformer the grounded wire must pass directly through from feed to load, and this was the way it was wired. However the size of the autotransformer was such that the load could not be supplied from the tap on the transformer, so the load was taken off the two phase wires of the three phase and the tap as neutral. Thus the autotransformer was used as a balancing coil and was able to carry any likely unbalance current the load would require. According to the code the neutral should have been grounded, but this had one of the phase wires grounded. The neutral was run in white wire and was 110 volts to ground. One of the black wires was grounded and the other was 220 volts to ground. Switches on one side of the line were breaking a grounded wire and on the other side both wires to the switch were hot to ground with the switch open. Removing the fuses in a branch circuit to make it safe to work on proved to be worthless on this circuit. Yet the system worked, and the owner saved several dollars on his electric bill since he got his lights at the power rate. When I suggested to the owner that he change this to comply with the provisions of the code he wasn't interested in spending money on it, and almost chased me off the job for my audacity.

## Danger Present

Near Zanesville, Ohio, in the area served by the Ohio Power Company, a single wire is run from the 4,000-volt lines to the single phase transformers serving low consumption areas and the circuit is completed through the transformer primary to a driven ground. Suppose it were a 10 kva transformer with a ground resistance of 10 ohms, the drop between the ground wire and ground is only 43 volts, which is hardly considered dangerous. However, suppose a child playing around the pole with an axe were to cut through the ground wire. The top part of the wire would be 2300 volts to ground, which would indeed be bad. This condition might also show up if an automobile were to run into the pole in just the wrong place.

A similar situation occurs when the apprentice disconnects the bare neutral wire on a temporary lightning job. He takes the bare neutral wire in his two hands and pulls the twisted splice apart. Immediately he discovers that he can get shocked off a ground wire if it is not grounded. The explanation of this experience is that the load resistance compared to his body resistance is so low that practically all the voltage drop occurs across his body, forcing enough electricity through him to give him a nasty shock.

When a person gets the idea that grounding is nothing supported by natural laws, but that it is a requirement of the code under certain conditions, he more clearly sees the utility of having an ungrounded system on 440-volt three-phase power lines. The advantage of protection from accidental overvoltage is not so important on 440 as it is on 110, because a person can be killed very dead and suddenly on 440 without the aid of any outside accidents. If the system were connected star the neutral could be connected to ground and this would make each conductor 256 volts to ground, but in

(Continued on page 370)

NBFU Pamphlet No. 70

## 1940 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

STANDARD

OF THE

National Board of Fire Underwriters

FOR

ELECTRIC WIRING

AND

APPARATUS

AS RECOMMENDED BY THE

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN STANDARD

Approved August 7, 1940

by

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS

85 John Street, New York, N. Y.

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NOVEMBER, 1940

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# Fight Dread Disease, Association Appeals

**O**NCE again as the year 1945 wanes, we look forward to a happy Christmas season—the happiest one for five years, for America and the world are once again at peace. And yet for many thousands of people this Christmas will not be much more joyful than last year except for a sympathetic joy that comes from seeing others happy. And the thousands of people who, we say, will not be happy, who are these? They are the sick who cannot feel happiness in their souls because their bodies are writhed with disease and pain. In these United States there are thousands of persons who lie in sanatoriums dying the slow death of tuberculosis. The dread TB is no respecter of persons. It lurks in every corner, may strike at any moment and its particular prey is youth. *More people between 15 and 45 die from tuberculosis than from any other disease.* Just think, a large percentage of our happy, carefree children will be stricken before next Christmas and forced to spend a large part, perhaps all the rest of their lives in sanatorium beds.

## Will You Help?

Everyone loves a child. It would be a hard-hearted person who would not lift a hand to spare a child needless suffering. What can you do?

You can help by supporting an organization that for more than 40 years has struggled to defeat the dread enemy, TB. This organization has been fighting a winning battle and since the year 1904, the death rate has been cut 75 per cent. Just think of that—because of the work of the National Tuberculosis Association and its gallant army of volunteer laymen and doctors, only one-fourth as many persons die each year, as used to die, victims of tuberculosis. And it is the purchase of the attractive Christmas seals sold annually by the association that has made this tremendous life-saving possible.

## TB Deaths Rising

The appeal is made especially urgent this year. You see, wartime conditions—worry, overwork, abnormal eating and housing are all allies of TB. There has been a tremendous postwar rise in the disease in Europe. We, Americans must be on guard to prevent a similar rise in our own country.

The appeal for contributions for these Christmas seals should have a particular interest for I. B. E. W. members because tuberculosis is a disease that has been closely connected with our industry since its inception. For example, a study made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company shows that the tuberculosis rate among industrial workers is 12 times the rate for farmers. Thus a contribution to the fund that fights the disease may be a contribution to a union Brother.

## The X-Ray

Just 50 years ago this November, Roentgen discovered the X-ray. X-ray is not a

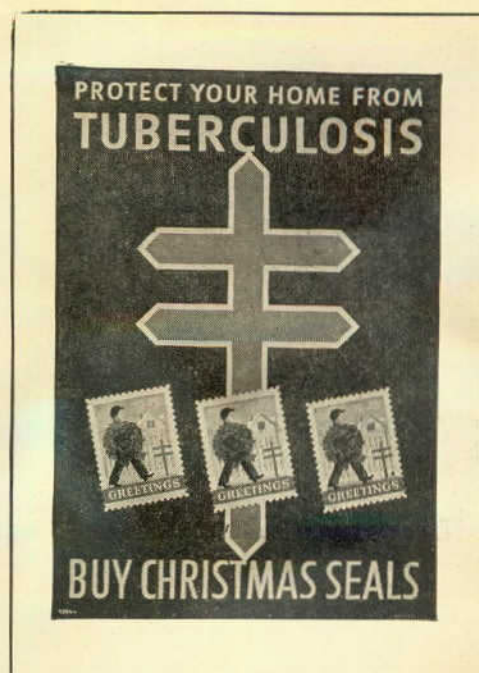
## National Tuberculosis Association holds thirty-ninth annual campaign

cure but it is a means of early diagnosis of TB. It finds TB when it can be cured most easily and before it spreads to other people. When detected in its early stages, it can almost always be cured.

Purchase of Christmas seals helps to perfect X-ray equipment and to encourage its widespread use—one of the many activities of the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated associations.

Children are contacted in the schools and examined by X-ray. Many of them are chil-

(Continued on page 376)



# Calling a Halt on Anti-Labor Propaganda

By JAMES MERRIFIELD, L. U. 611

**U**NION men are not as apt to believe the false propaganda put out by some of the popular papers and magazines, as the average run of people. They want both sides before forming an opinion. They want the other fellow's story before judging him. Nevertheless as has often been truthfully said, if a lie is repeated often enough, over a long enough period of time, some people will believe it, although they knew in the beginning it was a lie. This applies to some union men.

Misleading influences can be carried by twisting facts, by half truths and by giving only one side of the story without stating an outright falsehood.

## Offenders of Truth

Labor and progressive papers state that the most offensive, reactionary publications are the *Reader's Digest*, the *Chicago Tribune* and the Hearst papers.

In years past, the *Reader's Digest*, most widely circulated magazine in the world, was a fair and impartial magazine and for that reason gained wide use in the schools as a text book. More recently the same schools are condemning it.

"Social Living" teachers of Canoga Park High School, Los Angeles, voted unanimously to discontinue use of the *Digest* as biased, against labor, against Russia, and against England.

Students of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, denounced *Reader's Digest* as being biased and unfair and canceled their subscriptions.

The superintendent of schools in Melvindale, Michigan, recommended that the *Digest* be eliminated from classes as being prejudiced, biased, anti-liberal and anti-labor.

In Puerto Rico 100 university deans, college professors and other leading citizens have denounced the use of *Reader's Digest* in Puerto Rico University.

## The Digest Fights

Of course, the *Digest* is putting up a stiff fight and spending many thousands of dollars to retain its place in the schools.

The organization giving them the most trouble is the National Council of the Teachers of English which is making its strongest stand in the Passaic, New Jersey, public schools. They have found that the *Digest* has deals with other magazines. It originates articles, plants them elsewhere and reprints them.

*Reader's Digest* has been denounced in the British Parliament as containing articles against Russia which were full of "libel, slander and calumny." *Reader's Digest* has 300,000 circulation in England.

William L. White, one of the editors of the *Digest* published a book "Report on the Russians" which raised a storm of protest among book reviewers, literary editors and 16 of his fellow journalists. Here are a few of their comments: "Unfair and full of falsehoods"; "full of errors; malicious and biased"; "Hits a new low for foreign correspondents"; "White's irresponsible smear book"; "poisons international relations."

(Continued on page 367)





From right to left: Malcolm Ross, Chief of the Film Distribution Department of the National Film Board; Art Hemming, Associate Secretary of The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Norman Dowd, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labour; Drummond Wren, General Secretary of the Workers' Educational Society; Gordon Adamson, Head of the Industrial Division of the National Film Board, and National Film Board Producer of Labour Films, Stanley Hawes.

## CANADA Uses Films To Win War and PEACE

By A. E. HEMMING, L. U. No. 804

**I**N May, 1939, there was set up in Canada by the Federal Government, a body known as the National Film Board of Canada. This board, which, in 1941, succeeded the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, was granted a charter from the Canadian Government which gave it wide powers, including the initiation of a vigorous program of film production and distribution, taking into account the variety of phases of the needs of the people of Canada as a whole.

Some time after the formation of this board distribution of films was undertaken through what is known as the rural film circuits. These circuits were set up in January 1942, for the purpose of distributing non-theatrical films for farm communities in all parts of Canada. Under this plan there were more than 1,700 showings to about 235,000 persons between the months of January and April, 1945, inclusive.

In May of the same year the trade union film circuits were instituted under the joint sponsorship of the National Film Board of Trade, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Workers' Educational Association of Canada.

A third group of circuits known as the industrial film circuits was set up in January, 1943, for the purpose of servicing war plants throughout Canada. Under these latter circuits about 2,000 showings of films were made to approximately 270,000 factory management committees and workers in the first four months of 1945.

### Plan for Adult Education

It is principally with the trade union film circuits, however, that I wish to deal at this time. Much has been written about these circuits along academic lines in the past, but it shall be my en-

Nine  
hundred documentary films with  
cooperation of farmers, labor  
and business men, reach people  
in educational drive

deavour merely to place before the workers of the United States and Canada a clear and concise picture of events which lead up to what is today one of the most comprehensive plans worked out in any country in the world for the production and distribution of films as a means of adult education.

The board has thus far proved to be an important medium in the centralization of film production in Canada, while at the same time keeping in mind the fusion of freedom of expression with public responsibility. The policy of the board in choosing films for distribution to local unions has not been subjected in any way to pressure from the government in power or private industrial groups. The film commissioner, assisted by other members of the board, is left free, within the terms of his government mandate, to formulate film objectives. The board in turn does not view its function as that of an agency dictating film policy, but regards itself as a body of public servants responsible to the Canadian people. The board's film aims are assured of a wide range by reason of the fact that the majority of their films are produced at the request of other governmental departments, after discussions of film requirements with officers of the N. F. B. When suitable film subjects have been agreed upon, the department concerned acts as financial sponsor of the production which is then produced in the board's own studios. In making film arrangements, the National Film

Board acts not as an agency solely charged with carrying out the wishes of a particular government department, but advises the department in a non-partisan spirit on behalf of the people of Canada as a whole.

### Value of Visual Education

It is perhaps very fortunate that the National Film Board of Canada was born just prior to the outbreak of war in Europe. While the informative and instructive power of films as a means of visual education had long been recognized by a small group of people both in the United States and Canada, these individuals were not given full power of expression until after the outbreak of World War II, when they were able to bring the full realization of the value of visual education to the attention of the Federal authorities and the workers in both countries. The workers in these two great countries are now definitely film-conscious and they recognize the fact that non-theatrical films,—the type which deal with economic and social problems, past, present and future—are essential to keep abreast of sociological, political and economic changes which are taking place daily, not only on our own continent, but throughout the world.

### A Great Medium

To those who do not feel that films are destined to become one of the greatest mediums of education for the masses of the people, let me say this. We, the United Nations, have won the war. We must now win the peace. This will be impossible unless the masses of the people understand the causes which lead up to wars: social and economic unrest, financial depressions, and so forth. Then there are the postwar problems with which our governments are confronted. As workers, we must all play our part in helping our governments, federal, provincial or state, and municipal, to bring about improvements which will ensure to every individual within the state a decent standard of living and a fair share of the things which go to make life worthwhile. What better medium could there be for bringing these all-important matters before the public than through films?

I have already stated that the National Film Board launched its trade union film circuits by choosing films for union showings in consultation with labor representatives. Representatives of the boards, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Workers' Educational Association of Canada formed what was known as the National Trade Union Film Committee, which met from time to time for the purpose of discussing distribution of pictures and previewing films which had been made by the film board or which had been obtained from outside sources. Under the guidance of this committee the presenting of documentary films in Canadian trade union halls was carried out as an important part of the National Film Board's policy of making use of all the government film facilities in order to bring the widest possible distribution of non-theatrical educational films to the greatest number of people for whom they would provide useful information.

### Received Warm Support

From the outset, the programs sent out on the trade union film circuit were warmly



supported by the trade unions in Canada. The workers in Canada's industrial Province of Ontario where the circuits were first organized in such key war production centers as Toronto, Windsor, Oshawa and Peterborough, greeted the new educational screen venture with great enthusiasm. The workers in Canada's French-speaking Province of Quebec, where industrialization advanced very rapidly during the war years, were equally enthusiastic in attending French film showings when the circuits were established in that province.

The workers' interest in the topics presented in the films grew rapidly with the extension of film showings. Since the films dealt with subjects of immediate concern to working people, outlining the war efforts of the United Nations, advances made in factory management, production techniques, labor-management production committees, health, housing and reconstruction, plans were made to supply the unions with written material supplementing the information contained in the screen narratives.

The National Film Board of Canada was materially assisted in this work by the Workers' Educational Association of Canada, which sent out advance information in the form of leaflets and printed circulars to the various trade unions. One of these pamphlet series was entitled "Films for Freedom," and constituted a number of discussion leaflets designed to stimulate trade union action in fields dealt with by the films. The National Film Board itself published a monthly leaflet under the title "Labor's Film Forum" which described the services offered by the trade union film circuits. This publication reviewed new film programs and listed reading matter relating to the problems explained in the films. Both these publications opened their columns to comments from union members, and trade unionists were encouraged to suggest revisions of film programs and to put forth proposals for additional subjects upon which films might be made.

### Expansion

As interest in the trade union film circuit increased and the National Film Board grew and was able to increase its facilities under the impetus of war conditions, the organization and expansion of the circuit progressed. Improvements were made in the services as a direct result of spontaneous suggestions received from union committees, workers' audiences and National Film Board projectionists and representatives in the field, and the service was extended to all the provinces of Canada.

During the fall of 1944, it was felt that the National Trade Union Film Committee should be revamped with a view to the trade union organizations taking a greater part in making suggestions, selecting films for workers, and in publicizing the service. As a result, the National Trade Union Film Committee was replaced by a new committee known as the National Labor Union Film Committee. This new committee is now taking a much more active part in making suggestions and selecting pictures for the trade union film circuit. A number of changes have also taken place in the method of approaching trade unions with a view to instituting the showing of educational pictures at each regular meeting of the union. For instance, the National Film Board publication, "Labor's Film Forum," has now

been replaced by regular press releases with a two column mat service to the labor press, and the Workers' Educational Association publication, "Films for Freedom" has been replaced by handbills which are prepared after consultation with the labor representatives of the committee and are handed out at regular trade union meetings.

### Publicity Campaign

The trade union organizations represented on the newly constituted committee have also undertaken to publicize further the circuits in order to increase the showings beginning this fall. To this end a promotional campaign has been worked out which includes circularizing all trade union bodies in Canada, informing them of the types of films which have been approved by the committee, and distributing pamphlets and other printed material dealing with the various subjects which these films cover.

### Appeal Made

Each of the trade union organizations have appealed to their affiliated unions and central labor bodies to:

- (1) Urge that their members make full use of the available facilities and that showings be given on a community basis to which a number of unions may be invited;
- (2) Urge that their members set up special committees, either on a community or a union basis, to promote film education;
- (3) Have their unions invite speakers in their district from the National Film Board, the central labor body, or the Workers' Educational Association of Canada to present the message of the circuits;
- (4) Call to the attention of their members the printed material in the labor press, and post printed material regarding the films prominently on their notice boards; and
- (5) Request their members to include trade union film circuit films at their regular monthly meetings.

It is plainly set out in the circulars distributed by the two national trade union organizations that the work of the National Film Board is being carried on in conjunction with these labor organizations and is not an attempt on the part of the Federal Government to disseminate any particular propaganda among trade unionists.

A typical extract from one of these circulars points out that "the program is intended to place fairly before the workers of Canada the many problems with which we will be faced in the postwar world, to suggest solutions, and to show what has been done in other countries to solve these various problems, while at the same time bringing about full employment and good wages and working conditions. Leaflets and pamphlets accompanying these showings are designed to provoke discussions on the various matters dealt with. The cooperation of every trade unionist in keeping these facts in mind, and in urging the other members of their union to take advantage of the trade union film circuits will be greatly appreciated. It is felt that the work being done by this committee in conjunction with the National Film Board should be encouraged and that it has great value from the educational standpoint."

Lists of National Film Board representatives and regional supervisors are also sent out to the trade union organizations and printed in the labor press in order to help trade unions in contacting representatives of the board for film showings. Further steps are continually being taken to coordinate the work of the board and trade unions to create film programs more closely adapted to the needs of the workers.

### Discussion Encouraged

Perhaps one of the most constructive features arising out of consultation between the National Film Board representatives and labor groups is the addition to films of a short final sequence planned to encourage audiences at union meetings to talk among themselves about the topics presented in the films. These are known as discussion

(Continued on page 367)



Courtesy Department of Trade and Commerce

Night view of driveway and Parliament buildings, Ottawa



# BOOMING SOUTH *Has* *Room For Small Plants*

By JOHN P. FERRIS, Director of Commerce Department, TVA

(Second in a series of two articles)

**B**ETWEEN 1933 and 1939 the per capita income of 10 southeastern states, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, increased 30.4 per cent in comparison to an increase of 24.1 per cent in the United States as a whole. (These figures have been adjusted for the changes in the purchasing power of the dollar due to price changes; hence they represent the actual increase of purchasing power.) Per capita retail sales increased 49.4 per cent as compared to an increase of 41.0, while wholesale trade increased 55.8 per cent in the 10 states and 45.8 per cent in the United States. Between 1933 and 1939, the number of manufacturing plants in the 10 southeastern states increased 45.4 per cent, whereas in the United States it increased by 30 per cent. The value added by manufacturing in these plants increased 48.7 per cent as compared to 44 per cent in the nation as a whole for the same period.

## Importance of Class Rates

Care should be taken, however, in interpreting such figures as the above, because developments since the war started are probably somewhat different, due partly to the great shift of population away from the southern and western states and into already-developed regions. It appears, for instance, that during the war, from 1940-43, non-agricultural employment went up by about half in the nation as a whole and by about a third in the South.

There is some tendency to pooh-pooh the importance of having favorable freight rates available before a new manufacturer

**But  
small plants and new businesses  
must have equity of freight  
rates**

has much to ship. You will hear some people say that the manufacturers of the South need not worry too much about the fact that "class rates" may be high "because the railroads will take care of you if you need a lower rate,"—if the lower rate is really needed by a shipper to reach a competitive market. The argument boils down to this: After a manufacturer has overcome all initial problems and the disadvantages of adverse rates; after he has a start, and has shown that he can do business in spite of his disadvantages, the railroads are frequently willing to make rate concessions in the form of special "commodity rates." Furthermore, these instances in which the roads do make rate concessions before the business is established are generally those in which the proposed plant is either very large or the company or its affiliates have existing business on which to bargain with the railroad. The channel of a formal case brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission is not available to the new business. But all this is unfair; equality with your competitors in the same line of business should be a right, and not a favor to be granted or withheld by the railroads. And it is important; new business needs encouragement, not discouragement.

## Help Comes Too Late

It is silly to tell a businessman that after he has created a new organization and

established an initial market; and after he builds his business up to where it offers a volume of shipments sufficient to interest the railroads, then and only then will his problem be taken under advisement for possible relief. This is putting the cart before the horse, because any businessman knows that the problem of survival always comes in the first few years of business.

It's like a young couple getting married. They have a home to consider, furniture to buy, various other expenses to meet in trying to convince themselves that two can live as cheaply as one. And it is at this time they need help, not later when they have overcome the heaviest of their handicaps. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if a great many marriages have been put off, sometimes indefinitely, because of the force of economic circumstances—and the same thing has applied to any number of industries which could have been beneficial to the South in the past. After looking at the situation, the man with the money has decided to keep it in his pocket or take it to some other territory with more favorable freight rates from scratch, rather than gamble with it in the South under existing confusion. As shown by the examples I have given, a part at least of this handicap will disappear.

## New Business—A Must

In considering new plants, a great deal of thought should also be given to the many large war plants in the South and West now used to produce war supplies. It appears that only about a quarter of them can be readily converted. Hence, most of these war plants, —the other three-quarters,—offer merely a few physical facilities, land, sidings, utilities, etc.; they are not going concerns in the ordinary sense. The problem of conversion is really a problem of starting new kinds of business which may happen to find that the particular physical facilities available can be used.

The prospects of the war plants, therefore, are good or bad according to whether one assumes that America needs more industrial capacity. I personally assume that the people of the United States and the Tennessee Valley want substantially more goods and services than they have had in the past and are willing to work for them. If this be true, industry and business will have opportunities to expand considerably over pre-war levels in serving these needs. This expansion in turn will involve more manufacturing activity, more jobs, and more purchasing power.

## Two Requisites

The principal problem of conversion is thus one of business and technical imagination, and of incentive to find the way to convert. TVA's experience in working with businessmen who are considering postwar manufacturing possibilities has indicated that two things are urgently needed to accomplish the fullest possible reconversion of war facilities:

- 1) Businessmen need essential facts concerning the plants that will be sold or leased before they can make specific plans. Generally speaking, adequate information is not available to any except the private concerns who are operating government-owned facilities until the plants are declared surplus property. Furthermore, the operating

(Continued on page 369)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Labor

Thousands of spindles in the South turn out goods that must be shipped to other parts of the country.



# Strong Impulse Given to WORKERS' Education

**W**ORKERS' education is at last coming into its own in America. For a quarter of a century it was treated as a step-child. Today some 50 colleges and universities are engaged in conducting educational services designed specifically to aid workers in intelligently analyzing and effectively solving the problems which confront them in the complicated modern industrial society.

This renaissance of adult education for working people is a direct result of an increasing recognition of the important role played by organized labor as a living force in the fabric of our economy. Labor today holds a position in our life and culture comparable to that of agriculture, business and the professions. Labor is now demanding educational services comparable to those extended by our institutions of higher learning to these other groups.

## Survey Made

A survey of current programs which the colleges and universities of the country are now carrying on specifically for working people has recently been made under the auspices of the National University Extension Association. The investigation was made by Professor Alfred P. Fernbach. In his report, "University Extension and Workers' Education," Professor Fernbach concludes:

"The rapid expansion of organized labor in recent years and its growing importance in community life have led many unions to realize the necessity for training a greater number of leaders and members to meet their responsibilities. Universities and colleges have been increasingly called upon, therefore, by labor to provide educational services. The same factors are leading these institutions to a greater awareness of their responsibility toward labor. \* \* \* The current growing realization of the important role which colleges and universities should play, through carefully planned programs to meet the needs of the worker, encouragingly points the way to better industrial relations and community life."

Many of the activities on behalf of labor now engaged in by these institutions are especially designed to develop potential capacities of young union leaders. All are aimed at broadening the outlook of working people, at inspiring them with high ideals and confidence and at promoting democratic processes.

## University of Wisconsin

Probably the outstanding program of workers' education is the School for Workers conducted by the University of Wisconsin since 1924. Until 1941 the school operated a workers' course on its campus for six to eight weeks every summer. Since then, because of wartime manpower shortages, it has been necessary to limit the schedule to two-week institutes. But with the shortened period and corresponding financial adjust-

More than 50 colleges and universities are cooperating with unions. Professor Alfred P. Fernbach, Virginia, makes study

ments more workers have found it feasible to attend. Most of them are sent to the school on scholarships by their own unions—an evidence of the increasing interest of labor organizations in having adequately trained personnel.

The general summer session of the School for Workers is open to all, without regard for union affiliation. Last year 58 per cent of those attending the summer school were from unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., 40 per cent with the C. I. O. and two per cent with other organizations or none at all. Enrollment was well over 400.

## Summer Courses

In addition to its brief general course the school holds numerous short, specialized convocations throughout the summer to meet needs of particular unions or groups. The institute on consumers cooperatives, for example, was a most effective and stimulating gathering of this nature.

The curricula of the various summer institutes at the Wisconsin School for Workers covers agenda selected from the broad field of labor economics and may embrace such topics as:

Labor problems, with special reference to the wartime situation, manpower, wage stabilization, job-freezing, inflation and related subjects.

History, structure and changing functions of trade unionism.  
Labor legislation and the effects of labor laws on the economic weapons available to unions.  
Collective bargaining and labor-management relations.  
Consumers' cooperation.  
Group leadership.  
Parliamentary law and public speaking.  
Current events—domestic and international.  
Essentials of accounting for labor unions.  
Labor's role in solving postwar problems.

Wisconsin University also has a winter extension service whereby the School for Workers is taken directly into the communities of the workers throughout the state. Under this program staff members assist unions in conducting one or two-day, week-end or evening forums, institutes or discussion groups designed to meet the need of the particular union concerned. Hundreds of rank and file members unable to attend the summer school are benefited by this activity.

In addition the school has an up-to-date labor library and maintains a research and consultative service to aid unions in establishing libraries of their own.

## At Harvard

An interesting departure in the field of workers' education is the trade union fellowship project inaugurated at Harvard University in 1943. With the objective of training executive leadership for trade unions, the program is jointly financed by the university and by participating labor organizations. The latter select the students for a one-year training course at Harvard. Usually they are mature leaders who have already held some position of responsibility within their own unions.

The work at Harvard is conducted through the analysis of actual case material, including briefs, exhibits, transcripts of labor board and arbitration hearings, and documents presented by both parties in negotiation proceedings. Classes cover such

(Continued on page 372)



From the University of Virginia, Charlottesville—Jefferson's Home—comes a new declaration of independence in education.



# Mercury Pool Type

## Tubes Described

By WALTHER RICHTER, Engineer, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company

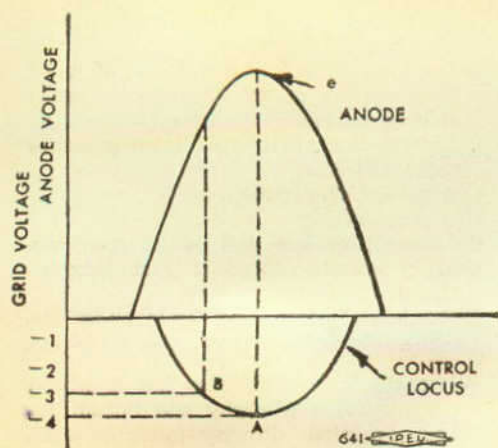


FIG. 19A

**A**N application of a negative direct current voltage in excess of 3.5 volts to the grid would prevent the tube from firing at any time during the cycle. If this negative voltage would now be reduced gradually, we would at first cause the tube to fire just at the instant of maximum anode voltage. A further reduction of negative voltage would then lead to a firing of the tube at an earlier instant of the cycle. This is indicated by points A and B in Fig. 19a. This method of control, obviously, does not permit the delay of the firing point beyond the mid-point of the cycle. Figs. 19b and 19c show two methods of control which accomplish this desirable result. Fig. 19b shows the application of a negative voltage of the value  $e$ , with a sharply peaked voltage superimposed on it. As an example, two possible positions, C and D, of this peak with respect to the anode voltage are shown in this figure. It is clearly seen that if it is possible to shift the phase relation of the firing peak with respect to the anode voltage, then it is also possible to cause the firing of the tube at any instant of the half cycle during which the anode is positive. Fig. 19c shows the control accomplished by the superposition of a d-c voltage and an a-c voltage, the phase of which can be shifted. If the relation is as shown in this figure, firing would take place at point F.

### Applications of Gaseous Tubes

The rectifying property of the tube and the possibility of grid control over the rectified current has led to the use of the gaseous tube for the control of direct current motors with power supplied from an alternating system. Two or more tubes are arranged to furnish full wave rectification of the alternating current for the operation of the direct current motor. Very sensitive speed control over a wide range can be accomplished in this manner, although at present this type of drive is restricted to special applications where the high price of the control is justified by the results obtained from it. Control over the motor current is usually obtained by the application of a phase shifting voltage to the grids of the gaseous tubes. This phase shifting voltage can be obtained fairly easily by a resistance-reactance network, one component of which is changing in magnitude. Thus, an air core reactor with a movable plunger in the center of the coil represents a variable inductance, the value of which depends upon the position of the plunger. This method

In the final paper in a series of five, Mr. Richter warns that merits, not glamor, should be standard for judging great new industry

has been used to control the speed of a motor for reeling wire by letting the wire form a loop and having this loop determine the position of the plunger in an air core reactor.

### Mercury Pool Type Tubes

The tubes discussed so far have been characterized by a heated cathode capable of emitting electrons and a grid structure exercising electrostatic control either over

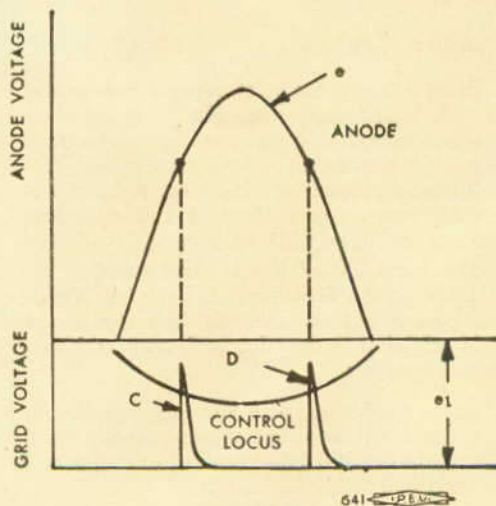


FIG. 19B

the amount of the current (vacuum tube) or over the instant current conduction begins (gaseous tube).

Another type of tube has assumed considerable importance, however, and that is a tube where the cathode is formed by a pool of mercury. If a positive voltage is applied to the anode of a tube of this type, current will not begin to flow until the cathode has been heated, even if this heating is restricted to a very small spot. It was found that the immersion of a small rod of semi-conducting material, such as carborundum or the like, into the cathode and the passage of current through this path, even for an extremely short period, could be used to establish current flow from the anode to the mercury pool cathode. This current flow will then be self-sustaining until interrupted by circuit action outside of the tube. The rod is referred to as an ignitor, and the tubes using this principle are called ignitrons. They are usually built as double-walled steel tubes which provide the water cooling necessary to carry away the heat de-

veloped by the arc. The time of ignition is extremely short. Current has to flow from the ignitor to the cathode only for a matter of a few micro seconds to establish an electron emitting spot on the cathode, thereby initiating the main current flow from anode to cathode (provided again that the anode is positive with respect to the cathode at the instant when current is passed through the ignitor).

These tubes have found widespread use for the control of electric resistance welding machines. At first thought, it might seem that such an application would be impossible, due to the fact that the ignitron, like any other electron tube, permits current flow only in one direction, and resistance welding machines require alternating current. However, by providing two ignitrons in a so-called back to back connection, as shown in Fig. 20, it is seen that the two tubes are carrying current alternately, and thus a path for both half cycles of a complete wave is provided.

### Photoelectric Tubes

Another important member of the electron tube family is the photoelectric cell. As a matter of fact, it is one of the oldest members of the family, having been invented around 1885. In this type of tube electrons are produced by the impinging of light on a specially prepared cathode surface. If, then, we introduce a second electrode into the same tube and make this electrode positive with respect to the cathode, a current will flow when light strikes the cathode. Fig. 21 shows a typical photo cell. Even with a relatively strong light, however, the current is in the order of a few microamperes only, reducing to fractions of a microampere for small light values. It is for this reason that the photo cell remained nothing but a scien-

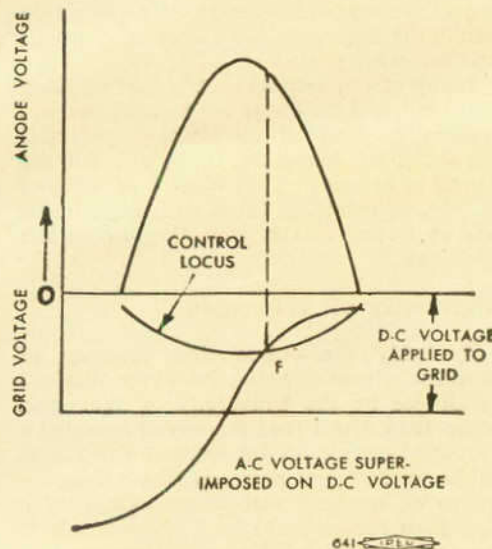


FIG. 19C



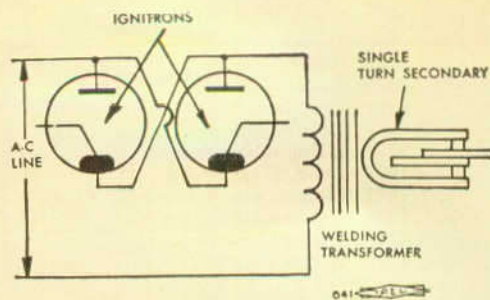


FIG. 20

tific curiosity and laboratory tool until it was possible to team it up with amplifiers or gaseous tubes.

### Applications of Photo Tubes

It would be impossible to list even a small part of the applications of photo cells; such applications, which depend on the interruption of a light beam, as counting objects on conveyors, protection of machines and property from intrusion, are of course, entirely obvious. While the photoelectric cell cannot be compared with the human eye, since it does not "see" things but only responds to the presence of radiation by establishing a current flow, it, nevertheless, is capable of more acute differentiation between levels of radiation than the human eye. Thus, in the determination of cloud height by means of a beam of light directed to a cloud, the cell is capable of detecting the presence of the additional light originating from the source on the ground although the light received by the cloud from the sun may be hundreds of thousands of times stronger than the light to be detected.

The photo tube has also found extensive use in the gaging of machine parts. Here the part to be gaged is made to form one border of a narrow slit, the other border of which is an edge in fixed relation to the gaging block. Variations of the article to be gaged change the width of this slit, and if a strong light beam is concentrated on it by an appropriate optical system, the variations in slit width are converted into current changes of the photo cell. See Fig. 22.

The capability of differentiating between very slight changes in light received by the cell has also been used successfully for indicating the turbidity of water. Thus, in one experiment, the water to be examined was passed through a tube approximately three feet in length, and a light beam was made to transverse this tube longitudinally. This device was capable of differentiating between sixteen parts and seventeen parts of solid matter in one million parts of water.

The sensitivity of the average photoelectric cell extends way into the infra-red part of the spectrum where the human eye does not respond at all. In other words a photoelectric cell will respond to the radiation of a heated object long before the latter reaches a temperature causing a radiation visible to the human eye. Photoelectric cells have consequently been used very successfully for the control of temperature in such operations as electric rivet heating or in the heat treating of valve stems. This heating usually is accomplished electrically in a matter of seconds, and no other temperature control could respond fast enough to shut the current off when the desired temperature has been reached.

### Cathode Ray Tubes

Another member of the electron tube family is the cathode ray tube, which has become a most versatile and important tool for the electrical engineer. In this tube, a beam of electrons emitted from a heated cathode and focused by auxiliary electrodes properly arranged, strikes a screen of fluorescent material, producing a small brilliant spot. The cathode, anode, and auxiliary focusing electrodes are sometimes referred to as the electron gun. This electron gun is located approximately ten to fifteen inches from the fluorescent screen. The electron beam emerging from the electron gun on its way to the screen is made to pass between two sets of plates arranged at an angle of 90 degrees with respect to each other, as shown in Fig. 23. An application of voltage to one set of plates will deflect the beam in one direction. Since the beam consists of electrons, which are negative charges, it will obviously be attracted towards the positive plate and repelled by the negative plate. This will make the spot move across the screen in a straight line. If the voltage applied to one set of deflection plates is an alternating voltage, the spot will travel back and forth across the screen with the frequency of the applied voltage. Due to the persistency of vision, the path of the spot will appear as a solid straight line if the frequency exceeds about twenty cycles per second. If we now apply an alternating voltage to the other set of deflection plates, a simultaneous deflection of the spot at right angles to the original one will be obtained. If the voltage applied to the deflection plates varies rapidly, the spot, not having any inertia, will be able to move across the screen just as rapidly (which would not be the case with a device incorporating mechanical parts), so that high frequency phenomena can be conveniently studied.

In ordinary string oscillographs, deflection of a spot of light in one direction is produced by the voltage or current under observation, while the other axis is always

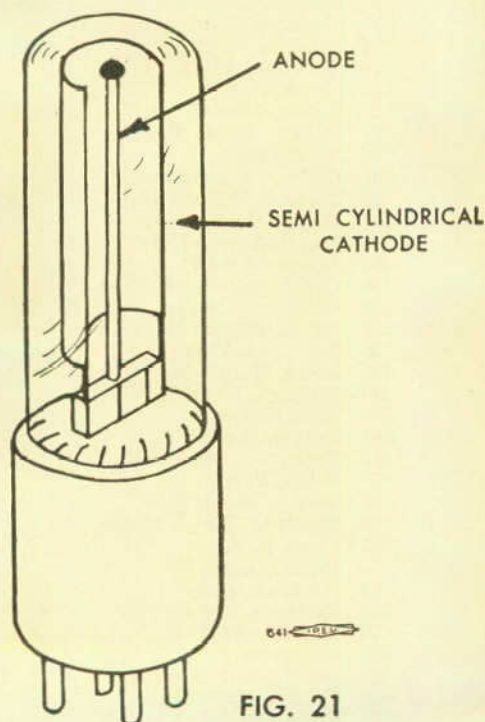


FIG. 21

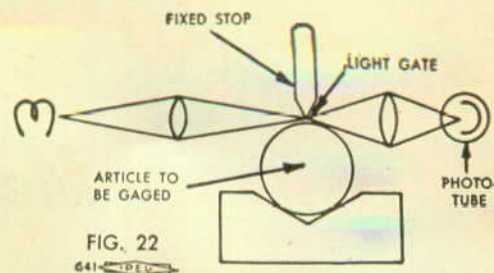


FIG. 22

time, being produced by the motion of the film or sensitive paper. In the cathode ray oscillograph, it is possible to make the deflection in the two directions perpendicular to each other the function of any desired two variables. As an example, it might be mentioned that it is possible to make the deflection in one direction, say the horizontal, proportional to the magnetizing current of a magnetic circuit while the vertical deflection is made proportional to the magnetic flux. If the magnetizing current is alternating, with a frequency of 20 cycles per second or more, the spot on the screen will traverse the familiar B-H curve, or Hysteresis curve, of the sample with a sufficient speed to appear as a stationary curve.

On the other hand, it is just as easy to make the horizontal deflection proportional to time so that the curves appearing on the screen of the cathode ray oscillograph will be identical with those obtained on a rotating mirror of a string oscillograph. Circuits providing a linear time relation on one set of deflection plates are usually referred to as sweep circuits.

### Cathode Ray Oscillographs

While the cathode ray oscillograph is essentially a device for the study of fast-changing currents or voltages, it lends itself advantageously to the observations of any physical value provided the latter can be converted into an electrical voltage. Devices to accomplish this are usually referred to as transducers. Thus, quartz crystals, carbon piles, and magnetic devices can be used to convert, for instance, the pressure within the cylinder of an internal combustion engine into a voltage, and if this voltage is then applied to the vertical deflection plate of a cathode ray oscillograph, while the horizontal deflection is made proportional to the angular displacement of the shaft of the engine, the familiar indicator diagram will appear on the screen of the tube. Vibrations of mechanical parts can also very easily be converted into electrical voltages, and their wave shape and phase relationship with respect to each other can be conveniently studied. The cathode ray tube, it can confidently be expected, will play an ever increasing role in the testing and study of materials and machines.

### The Electron Microscope

Another device operating on electronic principles, and at the same time the latest addition to the family of electron tubes, is the electron microscope. The range of optical microscopes is limited by the wave nature of light, and the size of the smallest object that can be seen in an ordinary microscope is related in a certain manner to the wave length of the light. The first attempts to extend the range, therefore, made use of ultraviolet light, which has the short-

(Continued on page 372)



# Minutes of Fall

## Meeting of I. E. C.

THE meeting was called to order and presided over by Chairman Paulsen. On roll-call all members reported present, namely: C. M. Paulsen, C. F. Preller, Charles Foehe, D. W. Tracy, F. L. Kelley, William G. Shord, D. A. Manning, J. L. McBride, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

The minutes of the second quarterly meeting were read and approved.

Council Members Kelley and Van Arsdale, Jr., were appointed to examine and report on the audit of the I. B. E. W. and the E. W. B. A.

Applications for pension benefits for the following named members were examined:

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Bryant, John	18
I. O. Costello, Matthew J.	3
I. O. Cunningham, Robert R.	337
I. O. DeLanty, B. F.	11
I. O. Glass, C. C.	494
I. O. Hintze, Louis J.	483
I. O. Howe, James N.	11
I. O. Jackson, S. K.	311
I. O. James, Walter Stanley	1058
I. O. Jones, William G.	80
I. O. Lowenthal, Alfred C.	3
I. O. Marion, Frank J.	6
I. O. McGrath, John J.	3
I. O. Olsen, Nels	483
I. O. Parker, Paul Ellis	134
I. O. Peters, Ernest J.	9
I. O. Russell, Louis M.	660
I. O. Slaughter, William C.	136
I. O. Weintz, George C.	134
I. O. Wetzell, Louis	1035
I. O. Wolfe, G. R.	11

### L. U. No.

1	Bohn, Charles A.
2	Lund, David E.
3	Davgin, William
3	Doll, Henry
3	Fawcett, John
3	Hewlett, Lewis
3	Jaeger, Charles E.
3	Jaeger, William E.
3	Joyce, Thomas J.
3	McCaughy, James F.
3	Morris, Patrick
3	Page, Denison A.
3	Platow, Frederick
3	Ritter, Fred
3	Wallace, Isaac F.
5	Bostwick, Harry A.
5	Cable, Robert H.
5	England, John W.
6	Dana, C. R.
6	Eybs, Louis
6	Hansen, John
6	Northey, George
6	Schlaich, Charles
6	Sousa, Joseph
9	Collins, Edward T.
9	Ferguson, James W.
9	Hackzema, Rudolph
9	Hayes, Edward J.
9	Roberts, George W.
9	Wilson, James P.
11	Bolyard, A. E.
11	Bush, Ollie C.
11	Smith, Charles S.
18	Hedstrom, James K.
22	Houchin, Louis
26	Duvall, Allan H.
28	Greb, J. George
38	Scholtz, Jacob
40	O'Dea, William P.
41	White, Stanley Frank
50	Gorman, Arthur Joseph
50	Robin, Walter S.
58	Rorabacher, Claude
65	Garton, Arthur G.
73	Hobbs, George I.
73	Maxwell, W. H.
73	Robison, Victor O.
77	Bowen, B. W.
77	Johnston, John A.
77	Kaufman, Henry
77	Young, John M.
80	Scott, Reginald N.
88	Raines, W. C.
98	Simmons, Charles W.
102	Pardoe, John E.
103	Sheehan, E. J.
103	Whitehouse, James E.
104	Gill, Patrick J.
110	Moore, Robert H.
125	Merchant, Ralph D.
125	Powers, William N.
125	Timmons, Roy L.
125	Tuor, Anthony P.
134	Bedgood, Theodore H.
134	Brown, James J.
134	Foster, John
134	Lewandowski, Walter
134	Martin, William
134	Moeller, Oscar H.
134	Mullany, Edward P.
134	Ryan, John S.
134	Whaley, Lawrence
136	James, Thomas O.
156	Adkins, William Hugh
156	Mauldin, J. H.
193	Martin, William Winfield
195	Benn, John C.
195	Stang, Herman
209	Sitz, Emil A.
212	Crawford, William B.
213	Cameron, Westley Angus
213	Johnston, William
213	Nicholson, W. H.
213	Smith, F. A.
214	Gidley, Edw. G.
230	Haines, Alfred Powell
291	Smith, Bert
292	Caffrey, William James
292	Stewart, William W.
305	Braun, Martin J. P.
305	Meyer, Anselm Henry
308	Holmes, John P.
309	Cox, Frank Joseph, Sr.
309	Ohlendorf, Henry
309	Orton, William Henry
309	Sims, Frank, Sr.
333	Lubee, Harold S.
340	Stringer, Willis C.
349	Mew, Sidney H.
396	Bookter, Adolph E.
417	Thompson, Stephen N.
477	Benge, Perry
501	Strang, Abram D.
568	Charland, Joseph Henry
595	Cross, F. E.
595	Pollard, Louis E.
599	McGinnis, L. A.
629	Robinson, Raymond M.
630	Symonds, William
656	Montgomery, Lewis A.
659	Bellinger, William K.
672	Charles, Nathaniel L.
762	Croft, Charles

### L. U. No.

794	Denton, R. E.
863	Steill, Nicholas
865	Gruber, George J.
914	Cyr, Joseph
937	Barrett, Judson Taylor
1037	Miles, Albert A.
1047	Cook, Wyatt John
1057	McLaughlin, William H.
1099	McClaren, William A.
1245	Fraser, Russell L.
1245	Suggs, James

As the applications of the aforementioned members were made in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution, and as the standing of the applicants in the Brotherhood, as supported by official records, is sufficient to conform to our pension laws, we order that the names of these applicants be placed upon our pension roll; their pension payments to be made to them after they notify the International Secretary that they have ceased doing electrical work.

John Weir, Card No. 254856, I. O. member; Elmer O. McKelvey, Card No. 601602, I. O. member; R. L. Hutchison, Card No. 90410, L. U. No. 574, and John M. Holmes, Card No. 535852, L. U. No. 912, because of insufficient membership standing are not admitted to pension.

Roy M. Lytle, Card No. 419846, L. U. No. 9, and Isidore Weinstein, Card No. A-199156, L. U. No. 3, are not admitted to pension as they have not attained pension age.

L. U. No. 215 appealed on August 8, 1945, to the I. E. C. from the decision of International President Brown in the case of L. U. 215 vs. L. U. 631. Said decision was rendered on August 6, 1945. The council went over the evidence in the case, which dated back as far as 1938. They also granted an audience to William Sorensen, business manager, L. U. No. 215, who made a personal appeal for a reversal of the decision. After a review of the entire matter, the Council sustained International President Brown in his decision.

The appeal of four members of L. U. No. 760 from a decision rendered by International President Brown under date of August 28, 1945, affecting L. U. No. 760, was considered, all facts were reviewed and the decision of International President Brown is sustained.

A letter to International Secretary Bugnizet under date of September 4, 1945, from Harry E. Leonard, business manager, L. U. No. 160, was presented to the council, its contents noted and it was placed on file.

The appeal of L. U. No. 441 for the reinstatement of Herbert Heanes, Card No. 630355, to good standing in the I. B. E. W. was considered and the request is denied.

The appeal of C. H. Nortin, Card No. 69205, was considered and his request is denied.

The International Executive Council committee made inquiry of the O.D.T. and was informed by Mr. Frank Perrin, Secretary, War Committee on Conventions, Office of Defense Transportation, that the Government ban on the holding of conventions would be lifted in October, 1945. This information has been confirmed by the following letter and press release:



"WAR COMMITTEE ON CONVENTIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 21, 1945

Mr. G. M. Bugniazet  
International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers  
1200 15th Street, N. W.  
Washington 5, D. C.  
Dear Mr. Bugniazet:

Apropos your telephone conversation yesterday afternoon, you are advised that the ban on conventions and group meetings will be lifted, effective October 1, 1945.

I am enclosing a press release announcing the lifting of the ban.

Very truly yours,  
Sgd.—FRANK PERRIN,  
Secretary.

Enclosure."

"Adams—5018

ODT-957

OFFICE OF DEFENSE  
TRANSPORTATION

For Immediate Release  
Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1945

Cleared and Released  
Through Facilities of the  
Office of War Information

The ban on conventions, group meetings and trade shows will be removed as of Oct. 1, 1945, the War Committee on Conventions announced today.

The restrictions were lifted on recommendation of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion at whose instance they were imposed effective Feb. 1, 1945. The committee set up to consider convention applications was composed of Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, chairman; and representatives of the Army, Navy, War Production Board and War Manpower Commission.

Until Aug. 17, permission of the War Committee on Conventions was required for the holding of any meeting of non-local character or with more than 50 non-local participants. The recent liberalization increased the attendance limit to 150 persons and permitted state-wide gatherings of any size.

Colonel Johnson expressed his thanks to the convention and trade groups and to the nation's hotels for their cooperation during the period the restrictions have been in effect.

He said that the lifting of the ban by the War Mobilization director is not an invitation to travel 'nor can it be considered an assurance that transportation capacity will be available.' The ODT director asked sponsors of conventions, group meetings and trade shows to defer meetings whenever possible and to keep necessary meetings small until after the peak of the troop movement which will come early next year."

The convention city, and the time for the convening of the convention will be decided by the I.E.C., and the membership will be notified of same as soon as the International Secretary can get the necessary information for the council. Your council instructs the local unions to proceed to elect their convention delegates if they have not already done so.

The committee of the joint I. B. E. W. and the N. E. C. Association submitted their report, which was accepted as progress.

Petitions from several local unions, asking for a change in Article XXVIII of the Inter-

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

1 September 1945

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am addressing this letter of appreciation to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the day of the surrender of the last of our enemies.

Among the unions which have worked with the Navy to build our enormous chain of bases at home and abroad, your Union has been outstanding. Your members deserve to carry with them into peace, therefore, a special sense of pride in a great national achievement.

On this day of final victory the Navy sends to all of you its sincere thanks.

Sincerely yours,

*James Forrestal*

James Forrestal.

Edward J. Brown, Esq.,  
International President,  
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,  
1200 15th Street, N. W.,  
Washington 5, D. C.

national Constitution, were received and considered. Inasmuch as an International Convention is to be held in the near future, where the subject matter can be dealt with in accordance with the constitutional provisions for amendments to the constitution, your council non-concurs in the request that the subject matter be submitted to referendum.

F. L. Kelley and Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., the committee on audit, reported that they had examined the I. B. E. W. audit report for the second quarter of 1945, and the E. W. B. A. audit report for the first six months of 1945, as made by the firm of Wayne Kendrick and Company, certified public accountants, who are employed by the council, and that they found that all accounts checked and that the records were in order. On motion, the report of the committee was approved,

the audit report for the I. B. E. W. was ordered filed and the chairman and the secretary of the council were directed to present the E. W. B. A. audit and committee report to the trustees of that organization, when they convene for their regular meeting.

It was requested that International Secretary Bugniazet communicate with all parties who had matters before the council, and advise them of our action in their case.

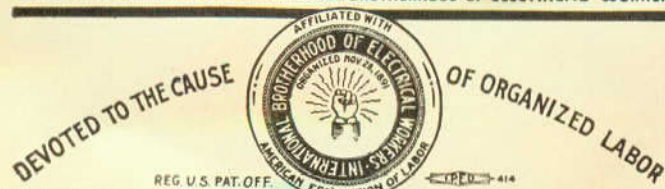
International President Brown, International Secretary Bugniazet, and all council members having reported upon their activities since the last council meeting, and all business presented to the council having been acted upon, the council adjourned sine die.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,  
Chairman.  
D. A. MANNING,  
Secretary.



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Vol. XLIV WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1945 No. 10

**Grounds for Optimism** Those who fear that the nation is not making quick adjustments, following the war, may look back with some optimism at the contrasting period following the first World War. Here are some things to remember:

Business men in 1918 hurried home from Washington and let reconversion rip.

Open shop drives started almost immediately.

Inflation continued.

One labor leader had more than 50 Federal injunctions thrown at him.

Nobody seemed to know what to do.

Despite the fact that fragmentary battles between capital and labor are going forward today, relations between employers and unions are generally good. Some companies have voluntarily raised wages. Patrick W. McDonough, a big business man, told Congress that he was for high wages. "High wages and high production are synonymous," he declared. He said the Government should protect employers from "their own avariciousness." He spoke in behalf of the 65-cent minimum wage. Moreover, many employers believe that the National Association of Manufacturers doesn't represent the best thought of employers today. New employer associations are taking its place.

Nearly every thinking person knows that with team-play, a constantly rising standard of living, high wages, and some diligence, the American high-powered productive machine can produce goods to meet the great pent-up demand.

No injunctions are being fired at labor.

Labor is winning a responsible, respected place in the community.

Two things are the curse of the nation: stupid adherence to old customs and the refusal to cooperate.

**Winning the Peace** Uncle Sam won the war—with his Allies. But Uncle Sam has not won the peace—yet. And no one seems to care. If Americans could generate as much enthusiasm for the United Nations Organization as they do for a world series ball game, or for Charlie McCarthy, Lou Costello, or Hedy Lamarr, Uncle Sam would be a long way toward winning the peace.

**Church Works for Jobless** Invisibly the Church, in all its manifestations, works for a better world.

For example, one Church league sends out monthly leaflets prescribing proper programs. The proper program for September centered in "Adequate employment at a just wage for all." This is what the leaflet says:

"'Adequate employment' means an opportunity of doing the work for which one is fitted. It means a just distribution of the work to be done, and participation in that work by all who are capable. With a world to rebuild, and with millions to be fed, clothed, and housed, adequate employment is not only possible but necessary.

"Moreover, the worker must receive a just recompense for his labor, sufficient to provide security and happiness for himself and his family. This means a 'living wage' which will enable them to obtain not only the mere necessities of life but some measure of comfort and enjoyment, and also to provide against future needs by prudent saving. Without such security, based upon justice and charity for all, there can be no real or lasting peace in the world."

**Canada Today** Good relations between Canada and the United States are traditional. The long unguarded border line between the two continental nations is an inspiration to a war-ridden world. Good relations between the two countries are due, in no little part, to the fact that labor unions span the border. Most Canadian unions are closely affiliated with American unions—are actually a part of American unions.

Canada today is in a favorable international position. Like the United States, Canada strengthened its position as a creditor nation, during the war, built up its navy, and lent money and goods to allies.

But no one can doubt that Canada's economic position depends upon the economic position of the United States. This is due not only to the fact that unions are affiliated, but because a great segment of American capital operates in Canada, and Canadian capital operates in the United States. Canada is an independent nation, democratic and resourceful, but it is anchored to the North American continent, as the United States is anchored, and is prosperous when the United States is prosperous, and depressed when the United States is depressed.

Canadians watch the progress of American economy with sharp, clear eyes. It would be well if Americans watched Canada with equal attentiveness. Canada has done many things better than we have, and will continue to offer sound solutions.

**Strikes** Where business has acted sensibly, there are no strikes. Several big corporations have voluntarily made wage adjustments, and adapted themselves wisely to reconversion conditions. They are enjoying continued good relations with their working force. Where business has adopted the out-worn "fight-it-out" philosophy, trouble continues to darken the horizon.

Indiana is not an advanced state. It does not take the lead in labor relations. But in South Bend, where Paul Hoffman, chairman of the Committee on Economic De-



velopment, presides over a large automobile corporation, conditions continue to be good. Mr. Hoffman gives enlightened leadership.

Here is what the executive secretary of the South Bend Association of Commerce says:

"There appears to be no reason at the present time for strikes in this city in the immediate future. There are none scheduled and none pending. This industrial stability in the district is being reflected in retail sales, which are holding up well and showing only a slight drop from the volume in the peak period of wartime production. Although there is a substantial backlog of savings due to high payrolls, I doubt if the public would continue the present scale buying unless there was a general feeling that a return to jobs is assured after reconversion programs are completed."

**Root of Strikes** We have quoted William Leiserson, economist, previously in these columns. He has had wide experience in and out of government. Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, now attached to Johns Hopkins University staff, he is regarded with respect. Writing in the Utah Labor Journal, he advises labor to work for revision of labor machinery and for the creation of a national labor policy by labor itself.

"I think organized labor can do a great deal, if it would analyze the underlying causes of the present labor revolts, and take the initiative in formulating a practical labor relations policy of its own. As it is, the unions usually wait for the Government to initiate labor policies. They do not offer a substitute for the Government's methods of handling labor disputes. They ask rather for upward revision of the Little Steel Formula and for raising the measure of sub-standard wages. This assumes that fixing wages by government formulas is all right if only the rates are raised. It implies also that discontent would be removed by a 25 or 30 per cent Little Steel Formula, and a 65- or 75-cent sub-standard rate.

"But the causes lie much deeper than that. *The fact is that we have had compulsory arbitration for a number of years now, and as a result, the primary purpose for which working people organize, namely, collective bargaining, has been to a large extent destroyed. In its place compulsory arbitration was substituted.*"

**State Sovereignty** A state official brought charges against a Federal employee, who, as a part of his job, came into the state to speak on social security. The state official did not believe the Federal employee had a right to work on the state level. Another state official does not want old age pensions to be one Federally operated system, but run by 51 states and territorial governments.

This is childishly said. It goes dangerously near limiting the rights of free speech. It makes state's rights ridiculous. But state officials are going to this extreme, and will continue to do so until their insolence is sufficiently rebuked.

**Bottlenecks to Reconversion** International unions have been asked to inform their locals and members serving on labor advisory committees of the plans for a series of Labor Advisory Committees which the Office of Mobilization and Reconversion and the War Production Board are making. These committees will enable the unions to bring to one place all of their problems concerning the achievement of maximum production and full employment, and provide an opportunity to get specific information before top reconversion officials.

If your company is running into difficulties in reconverting from war production to civilian production, it may be possible for labor to assist the management in solving its problems and hasten the process of reconversion. The first thing to do is to contact the Labor Representative in the nearest WPB office and make him fully acquainted with difficulties.

If the problem cannot be solved on the local level, and concerns actual problems and circumstances that are considered within the scope of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the documented material should be presented to the committee in Washington.

For example, is full employment and maximum production being held up because of:

1. A shortage of materials?
2. A shortage of manpower? If so specify the reasons. Is it wages, labor relations or working conditions that prevent the securing of adequate manpower?
3. The reluctance of employers to produce without price relief?
4. The failure of the armed services to clear plants or terminate contracts?
5. A lack of decision as to the use of Government plants or equipment?

**Fountainhead** The fountainhead of attacks on an efficient Social Security system is Wisconsin, with Paul Raushenbush and Elizabeth Brandeis, husband and wife, organizing a nation-wide state lobby to oppose every commonsense move to make Social Security work better. But Wisconsin is beginning to rebel. Walter A. Morton contributes an article to the *American Federationist* called "Unemployment and the 'Functional' View." He exposes the fallacies in the Raushenbush-Brandeis point of view. He says:

"Our aim should not be to treat the unemployed niggardly, to press crowns of thorns down upon their heads, but to provide for them in accordance with the productive powers of society.

"This is not to make unemployment attractive, or to relax the rule that he who will not work shall not eat, but to assert that one who is willing to work but is denied the opportunity is entitled to live in such a manner as is made possible by the productive power of the nation.

"Depression is created by lack of effective demand. Why then should we depress demand further at the expense of the unemployed and accelerate the downward movement of the business cycle? Will this help other workers who still have jobs? Will it help farmers? Will it help professional men? In whose interest is such a policy proposed?"





# WOMAN'S WORK

## THE HOUSEKEEPER'S SCRAPBOOK

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**D**O you have a housekeeping scrapbook? You do? Well, isn't it wonderful? I just couldn't get along without mine. You don't? Well, you just don't know what you're missing and what a splendid help one can be.

My scrapbook is the big, thick, bulky kind. I bought it at the ten-cent store and I keep buying fillers for it until it's almost unmanageable and I'm afraid I'm going to have to break down and start another though I rather hate to—it's so nice having so much housekeeping information all together in one place.

My book is divided into various sections—one for recipes—all the old favorites and all the unusual ones that I see in the papers and magazines, are cut out and pasted in for future reference. I have a few pages of this recipe part devoted to tips on using spices and herbs in my recipes to give a new and piquant flavor to some of the more hackneyed dishes.

Then I have a section on household hints. In this division I paste all my clippings on the suggestions that make housekeeping easy—and the subjects run all the way from how to remove all sorts of stains from all types of materials to the best way to clean a gas stove or a mattress.

### How to Have a Party

My next section is a very interesting one. I call it my entertainment section. And here I keep all the ideas I find on successful parties—the decorations, amusements and refreshments and at the back I have a special page or two devoted to clever ideas for children's parties.

The fourth division is devoted to things to be made or made-over. Here I keep the clippings on things to make and just how to make them. I always used to see plans for making a cute stuffed toy or a clever lapel ornament or a new kind of pot holder but would have no particular desire to make one at the time. Then a few months later, Christmas would come along or a Church bazaar and I'd wish to goodness I could remember where I had seen the directions for making some of the cute items that would be just right to make then. But I'd try in vain to locate them again. Well, I don't have that trouble now for when I see a clever novelty to make, I clip the directions and paste them in my scrapbook for future handy reference. Notes on mending and darning and remaking old garments always find their way there, too.

### House Beautiful Plans

My last section is devoted to ideas on interior decorating—pretty rooms I see in magazines, beautiful color schemes, furniture arrangements—sometimes I even paste in scraps of materials that I think are pretty and that I would like to match sometime when I am going to buy new drapes or slip covers. All the plans for my dream house are kept here.

Well, that's my scrapbook and I thought I'd tell you about it just in case you might like to start one, too—they're a lot of fun and really very useful. And here are a few items selected at random from my book which I hope may be helpful to you:

It's getting colder now and is just the season for such hearty, filling desserts as pie. Here's an old-fashioned favorite of an ingredient that is plentiful and reasonable this fall.



U. S. D. A. Photograph by Knell

Make housekeeping chores as easy as possible.

### Old-Fashioned Sweet Potato Pie

Ingredients: 2 tablespoons fat, melted;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup corn syrup or sugar syrup;  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup orange juice; 1 teaspoon grated orange rind; 2 cups mashed sweetpotatoes; 1 or 2 eggs, separated;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk. To make: Add fat, salt, syrup, orange juice and grated rind to the hot mashed sweetpotatoes. Add beaten egg yolks and milk. Beat well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites.

Pour this yellow sweetpotato custard into a 10-inch baked pie shell and bake in a moderate oven 30 to 40 minutes.

### Zest for Flat Dishes

From my spice and herb section here are a few hints:

A dash of chive will enliven the most insipid soup or colorless sauce.

Dill will add glamour to any fish dish.

Cinnamon is a wonderful topping for pale puddings.

When you're creaming onions, add a pinch

of mustard to your sauce, it takes away that bland taste and gives a little color.

### I'm Forever Washing Dishes

From my household hints section, here are a few pointers on the down-to-earth task of dishwashing that will make the task much easier. Dishes and pans used in getting meals ready will wash more quickly and easily if they are filled with water immediately after using and allowed to soak until washed. A cold-water soak is recommended for loosening starchy foods like dough or cereal and also for milk and eggs. Avoid hot water because it makes such foods "cook on" and become more difficult to remove. On the other hand, a hot-water soak is best for utensils which have held sugary foods like syrup or icing because sugar dissolves faster in hot than in cold water.

Greasy utensils should have all possible grease removed—to save for cooking use later or for salvage—and then should be wiped out with paper and allowed to soak in hot water containing a little baking soda.

A time-saving way to keep silverware bright is to have a little aluminum pan filled with hot soda water near the dishpan and put into it any silver tarnished with egg or other food.

### What to Serve

So you'd like to have a party! Do you ever have friends in for breakfast? This is an informal and friendly and truly delightful way to entertain your friends and pay off obligations. A friend of mine has regular 11 o'clock Sunday morning breakfast parties and all her acquaintances just clamor for the opportunity to be asked. Here's one of her most popular breakfasts which I've copied into my scrapbook.

Grapefruit sections in orange juice  
Puffy omelet with crisp bacon strips  
Little brown potato cakes  
Orange-honey muffins  
Plenty of hot coffee

Here is a recipe for those Orange-honey muffins. This recipe is one of Julia Lee Wright's which has a prominent place in the recipe section of my scrapbook.

Sift together:

2 cups flour (sifted)  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar

Beat in a large mixing bowl:

2 eggs  
1 cup milk  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup shortening, melted

Sift in dry ingredients. Stir until dry ingredients are just moistened. Place in the bottom of each muffin pan:

1 thin slice unpeeled orange  
1 teaspoon honey

Pour batter on top of orange slice, filling pans about two-thirds full. Bake 25 minutes in oven heated to 400 degrees F. Let stand in pans 2 to 3 minutes. Turn out on a hot plate. Makes 16 muffins.



# CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Editor:* Oh boy! It is sure a grand feeling to awaken in the morning knowing that our sons and brothers are safe from death on a distant battle field, but our hearts must go out to the mothers and fathers of the ones who have died. So let it be resolved that we shall never forget what they did for us, also let us not forget the grand boys who will some day soon, we hope, return to us. To say we are proud of them would be a gross understatement.

According to the last issue of the WORKER, great strides are being made in the fixture business. This will be wonderful when the wiremen hanging the fixture will know by a glance at the label that it is 100 per cent union. This will give all fair fixture people a chance to compete and also protect our "B" charter.

Our electronics school is the greatest thing to happen to us in a coon's age. Class No. 6 starts October 2 with Brother E. L. Croissant in the driver's seat. It may grieve you students to know that Brother Gus Shumann, chairman of this committee, is laid up in the hospital, also Brother Add Roemmenn. Space will not permit me to list all the sick Brothers as there are a great many we are very sorry to say.

Local No. 1 has gone on record for double time or no overtime. The sad part is that we are standing alone in this matter as all other trades seem satisfied with time and one-half.

We expect a building boom in the near future and to cope with this situation the officials of Local No. 1 have started a school for residential work. The students are being picked from the Plant Maintenance Group. These Brothers were all knocked out of box when the war stopped and this will be a great thing for both them and the local, also room is being left open for returning veterans who did electrical work in the service.

Glad to report that our Apprentice Training Board is still the greatest thing in our business. This will pay off in time to come as the boys from this system will be better workmen and also stronger union men. This committee is doing a bang-up job and we owe them a vote of thanks for their efforts.

Brothers, in case some of you have forgotten—we have a Credit Union still doing business and will take care of any member either putting in or taking out. This is a great service in time of need and the very best way to never need them is to put in when you are making money.

Will close for this time taking this means of saying hello to all my good friends, especially Cliff Sisler and Arnold Valenti.

LEE KILLIAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 3,  
NEW YORK CITY,  
N. Y.

*Editor:* This letter may possibly be read before Election Day and, if it is, we wish to remind all who read it that though this will be what the politicians like to call an "off year," any election at which Congressional Representatives or Senators will be elected is important. Of course, comparatively, there will be only a few; but with the present setup what it is, it is all the more important that the right men are elected, for when it comes to a show of strength as between liberals and reactionaries the balance of power is often held by one or two men.

A very recent example of this was the pigeon-holing of the bill to increase weekly benefits for the unemployed by the House Ways and Means Committee. This bill, much weakened by the elimination of the \$25.00 minimum requested by

President Harry Truman, was passed by the Senate and then sent to the House of Representatives for action. In spite of the fact that the President had asked for immediate action, ten Republicans and four Southern Democrats of this committee voted to postpone action on it until tax legislation had been disposed of.

This is practically the same Congress that about June, 1944, set up a reconversion fund of sixty billion dollars (\$60,000,000,000) to compensate big business for any losses it may sustain in the next two years. This is so written that there is nothing to prevent those covered from taking a two-year vacation and having their "losses" made good from this fund.

Already there are great numbers of unemployed who, because of niggardly unemployment benefits are feeling the pinch of want. Many that accumulated a few War Bonds are being forced to sell them to make ends meet. Our Representatives were not backward about voting themselves an expense item of \$2,500 but they can't vote \$25 per week for 26 weeks for those who, through no fault of their own, are unemployed and many of whom helped give these same representatives their jobs.

Congress doesn't have much to show for the three weeks since it convened on September 5 except a lot of stalling and buckpassing. The bills to prevent hardship, depression and inflation, designated by the President as most urgent and important are receiving a terrific kicking around. The Full Employment Bill is at the moment receiving the toughest kind of opposition, led by Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, in committee. The 65-cent minimum wage bill met with its greatest opposition from the Southern Congressmen who fear the South will lose its greatest attraction for low-wage industries and also will have to begin to pay a fairer price for all its labor.

The month of November, in addition to being the month in which most states hold their annual elections, gives us Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day. Armistice Day should remind us that the flesh is weak and greed powerful, and that if we as individuals do not take an active interest in what our representatives are doing, will again find ourselves out on a limb going through the same old round of war, boom and depression, and from here it looks should we have another war, it really will be the last one for all concerned.

We really do have something special to be thankful for this year, with the war over, rationing on the wane and many of our boys and girls home for the first Thanksgiving in several years. True, there will still be many that will not come home until next year, but we can be thankful that their chances for getting home are greater than they were this time last year. In our thankfulness for the blessings received let us not forget a prayer for those who died that we might enjoy these blessings.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7,  
SPRINGFIELD,  
MASS.

*Editor:* Local No. 7 is honored by having one of its popular working members a candidate for the office of mayor. Brother Daniel Brunton has a fine record as a member of the city council and is, of course, for the best interests of labor at all times. This is the second time that No. 7 has been so honored. International Representative Walter Kenefick made the attempt and failed. I sincerely hope that the voters of Springfield do not repeat that mistake

and that Brother Daniel Brunton will be our next mayor.

I have been more or less a propagandist as far back as I can remember. Events the world over are showing that I was on the right side because I was always on the left. The right was in the saddle and they blindly blundered into two wars in one generation. England has shown that it doesn't want any more of the right. Much of Europe will take the same course. Our right is powerful and brazen, but even so, it will have to make concessions to the left. Consciously or unconsciously, when labor fights for its rights, it is left.

One of the street-corner orators whose memory I honor is Professor George R. Kirkpatrick. He used to sell copies of his own book, "War! What For?" Of course only Socialists read the book. The others were too practical to read books by "crack-pot" professors. What a lot of additional material the professor could add to his book now! And how much the world could have profited by heeding the words of the wise, kind and witty professor: "WAR! WHAT FOR?"

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

*Editor:* Since our last publication the world seems to have calmed down quite a lot but there are still lots of wrinkles to iron out before we can relax and feel that we are living in a peaceful era. Our men still have quite a lot to do before coming home for good and it seems a pity that there still must be bloodshed in a few remote places, even though the world is presumably at peace.

The news which makes the largest headlines now seems to have to do with labor and strikes. I hope these strikes may be settled fairly very soon. It is my personal opinion, and I am sure it is shared by many other unionists, that unions are going to have to be on their toes at all times and fight for their rights. Much adverse criticism of unionism can be laid at the door of anti-union newspapers and commentators who spread untruths and we have the enormous task of convincing people who have no understanding of labor and its problems that this sort of propaganda is contrary to our statutes.

I guess you all know that within the past month we have gotten a small raise. Everything is going along smoothly at headquarters and it appears that there will continue to be quite a lot of work in the near future.

The war having ended successfully, our Brothers who have served in the armed forces are gradually being discharged and have returned to work. Among those recently discharged are Charles Coufal, John R. Corkran, William Teal, Norman Gaphard, Charles Cook and Francis Buttner. All members extend their heartiest good wishes to these returning veterans.

KENNETH W. DAVIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 40,  
HOLLYWOOD,  
CALIF.

*Editor:* This local union reports with deep regret the passing of our Business Manager, Al Speede, who died on August 14 as the result of a heart attack. His death occurred during the height of this protracted struggle in Hollywood with the motion picture producers, and the loss of his leadership and guidance has been deeply felt by all our members.

Al had been an active member of the I. B. E. W. since he was 16 years old. He had worked hard and untiringly for the advancement of real



unionism during all his years with our studio local. As a result, Local 40 has been a leader in the labor movement in Hollywood and was of considerable influence in obtaining many of the gains for the studio workers.

Brother Speede was active in community affairs as well as in the labor movement in California. He was for many years secretary-treasurer of the Southern Joint Conference of Electrical Workers, and secretary-treasurer of the State Association of Electrical Workers. He had organized the Santa Ana I. B. E. W. local, and formerly had been business manager of the Santa Monica I. B. E. W. local before he came to Local 40. Since the start of the war he had served on the Selective Service Appeal Board of Los Angeles, and had been on many War Labor Board panels. He was director of the Harlan Shoemaker Foundation for Paralytics and had devoted time and effort to this cause. Many electrical workers were benefited as a result of his work in this and in safety measures and laws to promote better health and working conditions. Al had made a study of the law and was able to do much for our members in protecting their rights. Employers respected him as a shrewd bargainer but one who was always fair and just in his dealings.

Brother Speede enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and the members of Local 40 were proud to have him represent us as our business manager. He leaves behind him an enviable record of service, loyalty, and a reputation for honesty and kindness.

#### L. U. No. 40 Looks at Hollywood Strike

This I. B. E. W. local, whose jurisdiction covers the electrical work in the motion picture studios, has been on the outside for seven months because its members voted not to cross the picket lines of a small group affiliated with the Painters. This was done because we believe in the fundamental right of a worker to choose his own bargaining agent and in the further right to approve or disapprove any contract that agent may bargain for.

The associated major producers have tried to make it appear to be a purely jurisdictional fight between rival AFL unions, but we have been too vitally affected to be fooled. Our own struggle dates from 1936 when we had a perfectly good contract under the Federal law which had some very fine conditions. All of a sudden some Chicago boys walked in and took over.

Our protests have been continuous but in vain, for our membership has been slowly drained away in spite of the very plain wording of our contract. Other crafts have suffered a similar slow death while losing work that had always been theirs. Our membership became aroused and placed the situation before the last International Convention which ordered that steps be taken to protect our position. Some moves were made, but so far nothing has come of them. A suit has been filed to enforce our agreement in the local courts but this would restore only a small part of our actual jurisdiction.

Now 7,000 highly skilled technicians are observing the picket lines outside the studio gates while their jobs are taken by "replacements" brought in by collaborationists with the producers. At last we have come to see the situation as a spearhead to break down democratic unionism first in Hollywood and then in any other weak spots that may develop throughout the country.

After exhausting every means of settlement in all Government agencies, the very top groups of the AFL, and our local groups, we have come to the conclusion that we must fight to cut the producers' income as they have cut our own. We have sent Hollywood unionists to all big cities to organize our militant friends in the trade unions to mass picket every theater using pictures made under the lockout conditions. Fifteen trades are grouped together in this effort, including such powerful unions as the Carpenters and the Painters.

Our local is now rather small compared to its former standing, but our members are deter-

### READ

Look to the future by voting now, by

L. U. No. 3.

A union leader passes on, by L. U.

No. 40.

L. U. No. 84 gets a new contract.

Read up on MVA, by L. U. No. 124.

L. U. No. 204 tells us how the union

was formed in the "Atomic City."

L. U. No. 353 lists two more heroes.

Richmond has an up-and-coming electronics class, by L. U. No. 666.

Our correspondents are mindful of the future as their monthly letters prove.

mined to see that our principles win. Money has poured in from many Pacific Coast locals and we have had both moral and financial support from every corner of the country and Canada. Our friends in the I. B. E. W. have hastened to picket their local theaters showing films from these major producers. We wish to thank all our friends for their help and ask that they continue until we win.

TED KIRKWOOD, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: I would like to take a little space this month to express my thanks to the editor of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL for the flawless presentation of correspondence contributed to these pages. In direct contrast to the editorial treatment usually accorded the layman who writes to the daily press, Mr. Bugnizet adopts an unwavering policy of allowing the correspondents to present their thoughts in their own way and in their own words. Press correspondents may offer arguments and opinions with which at times he may wholly disagree; but you will notice that at no time is there any attempt to rewrite or re-express in the correspondence pages any beliefs or judgments, no matter how much they may be at variance with his own.

Editorial policy like this reflects the high ideals for which we fought this war. When a wireman can have his say without the slightest interference or censorship, and without any suggestion of reactionary discouragement, it engenders in the heart of the citizen a faith in the crusade which he has joined by becoming a member of the I. B. E. W. Anyone who has studied the letters that are sent to the daily press by the people, and noticed the surreptitious title of ridicule which some stooge is allowed to place at the head of each letter, will appreciate what I mean.

It has been a little disappointing that more material of a newsy or gayer nature has not appeared in this column from Detroit. Your press correspondent was primarily in hopes of receiving more personal bits of humor which certainly must be happening on every job. We are still awaiting Brother Clinton's promised "Ode To Doubletime Pay" and we might settle for one of his past poetic profundities. We heard it said the other day that the average wireman carries his lunch so as not to miss the noon-hour issue. Surely some of it must be printable.

While I am on the subject of material for this column, I would like to reiterate the suggestion that any member of Local 58 is welcome to use this space, say on alternate months, for any expressions or rebuttals on subjects of popular interest. The chief purpose of all discussions is to focus the mind toward a common objective. The diamond has many facets; and no one slant presents a true perspective. Besides, ole man river can get awfully tiresome.

The gauntlet is cordially thrown, then, with all good wishes, to left-winger, middle-of-the-roader and conservative, alike. We'll even arrange to let the Republicans have some space.

All the JOURNAL asks is that copy be in Washington by the first of the month; and for the reason of responsibility to the president's appointment, your correspondent must be the forwarding agent.

Today is the last day in September, and Detroit is still in the grip of the gasoline drought. AFL building trades mechanics by the thousands are philosophically taking a neutral stand, while their CIO relations are demonstrating, for good or for ill, the power of organized labor.

We cannot help feeling there exists certain confusion over the issue. The CIO is apparently adopting the 30 per cent increase as a nationwide objective. The man in the street anxiously worries about the inevitable rise in the price of a loaf of bread; and asks somewhat pointedly what good it will do. The AFL member, with his traditional sense of responsibility, is patiently obeying the National Building Trades directive dated from August 22, for a 90-day period of status quo, while "something is done with the Labor Department." We respectfully and sincerely hope that something will be done.

In the meantime, let's try to get the CIO's slant on the 30 per cent.

I have before me a pamphlet kindly forwarded by our Trades School Coordinator Connie Spain, which has been distributed in the Detroit public schools by a War Economy Committee. I am always a little suspicious of public school propaganda, as the record over the years has unflinchingly been biased against the laboring man. One has only to contact for a few minutes the average intellectual product of our educational system, to discover a good job has been done on him or her to mould a general antipathy toward the working stiff in a pair of overalls.

This folder quotes a lot of facts and figures relating to the effects of previous and present wars on the country's economy. Briefly, it shows that, with each war, inflation and subsequent deflation came as regularly as the rising sun. Violent price rises, resulting in increased living costs, were followed as certainly by violent price falls that brought tragic consequences.

There comes a paragraph which is titled: "Why Inflation and Deflation During War Periods" (the italics are mine); then gives four reasons: increased war expenditures by government, increased money in people's pockets, decrease in supply of civilian goods, and lack of price controls.

Now here is the catch: those four reasons are all for inflation. For deflation, which always came months after the war, there are no reasons given. Nothing at all about reductions in spending money by 60 million workers, which we now call take-home pay.

It becomes apparent, then, that the CIO reasonably contends that this time, price and rent ceilings will not be enough. Like other postwar periods, there is already a trend to reduce wages by shortsighted individualists who want to get on the market with something cheaper than their competitors. This educational pamphlet says nothing about sustaining the buying power of the worker. It says: Save with bonds. The CIO answers: What with?

Three hundred billions of dollars in war debt has to be paid off by the American worker. He is the producer of wealth, and he will have to pay the bill. This money was borrowed in an inflated, wartime market. Increases in wage scales may truly shrink the value of the dollar; but if, on the other hand, his wages are cut in half, he will be paying back 600 billions instead of three. The panic that would result would make the other depression a mere vacation.

Somewhere between the panic of inflation and the panic of deflation is where we will have to steer, if we are to prevent worldwide chaos.

Nothing in this letter should be construed either as a sales talk for CIO ideology, or as a reflection on AFL conservatism. I do think, however, that the end of the 90-day period should call for a little more militancy on the part of the building trades toward revisions upward of the four-year stagnancy.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.



L. U. NO. 70,  
WASHINGTON,  
D. C.

*Editor:* To those who have joined our ranks lately, I would like to point out that we are a friendly group who meet together with a mutual good will and a common purpose of helpfulness. Our meetings serve the will of the assembly and no other master. We are resolutely joined to maintain, better and further our way of life, and our membership involves inalienable rights and inexorable duties. The rights of each of us is founded on and derived from the principle of his absolute equality among his fellow men. Every member has the same right as every other member. It is, therefore, the duty of every member not to obstruct the enjoyment of equal rights of any other member.

On Tuesday, Sept. 25, we had a "feed" and a goodly crowd was there. About 150 showed up and partook of epicurean tidbits like sliced balogna, hot dogs, ham, cheeses, pickles, and right and lefthanded bottles of nice cold beer. It was especially nice to see so many Pepco boys, lads from the meter-overhead-underground and operating departments—and so especially—especially nice to see so many from the Buzzards Point Operating Plant. Our hearty thanks to Raymond "Whitey" Turner, chairman of the refreshment committee, for a good job well done. You can have the job next time, too, "Whitey."

"Bill" Bollier, our amiable and energetic business manager, got us three nice pictures which were run off just before the party.

Corporal T/5 Russell Kidwell of the 45th Division, 158th Field Artillery, was there with a 3-starred battle ribbon of the E. T. O.—a good conduct ribbon—and a purple heart decorating his khaki chest. Russell, prior to service, was a Pepco truck driver. Back in good ol' U. S. A. since 12th of September, he said, quote, "Glad to be back," unquote. Now on a 30-day furlough, he will join his outfit at Camp Bowie, Texas. Expects to be discharged in about six months. Good luck, Russ.

"Scottie" R. M. McConachie seen drinking a bottle of Pepsi-Cola on the night of September 25—no ad, no gag. "Scottie" used to "boom" around out west and northwest in my old stampin' grounds and knew a lot of the old-timers I once worked with.

"Hoppy" Claude Hopkins was acting president in H. O. McKinnie's place. H. O. went upstairs to take in a foremen's meeting. What is that Bible quotation, Mac, about serving two masters?

I was sent out to White Oaks, Maryland, one afternoon; there I met "Shorty" Price, Bruce Hovermale, Roy Colburn, and we tossed up a couple. William Trigger was there. He's Roy's new truck driver.

Hadn't seen A. J. Parks for some time. Came to one of our meetings. Said he was working at Johns Hopkins Physical Laboratory, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Joe Hammond is around again. Came up from Piney Point and is working at White Oaks.

"Midnight" Ed Clark, Jack Early, Raymond Turner, Claude Hopkins, are at Webster Field, Maryland. Webster Field is a new project 84 miles from Washington, D. C., below Piney Point in southern Maryland. Jack Early said he's been knocking off \$175-\$200 a week, which is not exactly timothy or red clover.

Austin Clark has been around lately. Nice fellow, that Austin.

Dan L. Baker, reported missing in action in ETO, was back on 60-day furlough. He had been held captive in a prison camp.

Delayed is the report of Stephen Gray, line-clearance, killed instantly by contact with 4,000-volt line at Largo, Maryland.

A doffed hat swept gracefully and a bow to our Infantry. "Here's Your Infantry" was the only service show that recognized organized labor by publicly dedicating an "Organized Labor" day.

STAN STANTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79,  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

*Editor:* After a month of peace we know very little more than we did before about postwar industrial conditions. The fight for full employment waxes hot and heavy. There is the threat of repeal of the Smith-Connally Act. Industry is on an extended vacation and does not seem to care whether the plants operate or not. The issue is raised as to who deserves a job more, the veteran or non-veteran.

This is the picture as the writer sees it, A very sorry picture of a nation which such a short time ago so successfully and efficiently supplied the Allied powers of the world with everything they needed. Because the war is over, does not mean that there is no more need for anything. On the contrary, there is great need and great demand for appliances, machines, houses, cars, and gadgets of every description.

There is an old theory, born of the industrialist, that as soon as war is over wages must drop. To hasten this they proceed to lay off their employees until such time as said employees have used up their savings and are again ready to work at any job they can get for whatever wages they can get.

Most everyone has built up savings during the war. Only the very foolish or those who find themselves in unusual economic stress will not hang on to their savings until they can be used to better advantage. There is unemployment insurance to take care of immediate needs, although not 100 per cent perfect as yet.

Make no mistake about it—the hope of the industrialist in breaking up union labor is that we will use up our economic strength so that we can be molded to their will.

We read in the press that Howard W. Smith, co-sponsor of the Labor Disputes Act, has introduced a repeal measure of the Smith-Connally Act.

Industry has and is still playing the veteran against the non-veteran in its hope to break up union labor. The question is posed as to who deserves a job most, the veteran or non-veteran. Why should there be any distinction? They are both Americans, and both must live. If one works and the other starves the worker must help the starving one. There are or should be jobs for both. True, the veteran has his rights, as it should be. He must be protected in these rights, and union labor will do everything in its power to help him obtain those rights.

On September 4, William H. Davis, Economic Stabilization Director, at a press conference showed that wages could be raised without raising the price of the commodity.

He suggested that wages must go up 40 to 50 per cent over a period of 5 years in order to provide a market for the products, and thus raise the standard of living.

The New York State Survey reports few jobs open in the larger public utilities for which there are no applicants and existing vacancies are being kept open for returning veterans.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80,  
NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* The situation in Washington as I see in the papers and hear on the radio isn't so amusing when you consider the time they spend to shelve the unemployment measures and so little seems to be done toward relieving the strikes. Where is the conciliation service or labor board or whatever it is now called? Has it been absorbed by some other agency or is it just not getting publicity? When more than a million and a half men are on strike isn't it time for action by those who claim to be "in power"?

Brothers of Local 80, isn't someone slipping into the rut or am I being too inquisitive? What has happened to the school classes that were so enthusiastically approved? Knowledge is important to all of us. The greater an individual's knowledge the greater is the demand for that particular individual. We should and must equip ourselves for a demand that is coming in the near future.

Now that we have taken important steps to



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a  
durable,  
handsome  
folder  
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Official  
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improve local conditions let us all endeavor to enforce our laws.

Everyone seems to be enjoying very good health at this writing and let's all wish an enjoyable vacation for Brother John Russell this last week in September. Vacation time should be a big time.

That's about enough from the "Lap-over"—(where Virginia laps over into Carolina).

E. A. (MACK) MCCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 84,  
ATLANTA, GA.

*Editor:* Since being appointed Press Secretary I've been neglecting my job badly, due mostly to laziness. So I expect it is time I tried to write a few lines.

We have just finished negotiating our contract with the Georgia Power Company and received a \$10 per month increase for everybody plus quite a few gains we have been fighting for for a long time. As our old contract was open for negotiation last March, this is all retroactive to that time. Our committee from Local Union No. 84 was composed of Brothers W. L. Chapman, our president; A. G. Kennedy, our business manager; J. B. Mann and W. P. "Red" Rash. Brother G. X. Barker, our International vice president, assisted by Brother T. H. Payne and Brother L. L. Dick, International representatives, did a very good job. So in behalf of all our members, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the general committee from all local unions on the properties of the Georgia Power Company for a splendid job in getting us one of the best contracts we have ever had.

We had three line gangs to go to Miami, Florida, on the storm damage; Brother Chapman, our president, was among the ones to go. He is expected to come home this week end.

I have just returned from my vacation and a fishing trip in northern Georgia and North Carolina. I fished in the big Hiawassie Dam, a Tennessee Valley Authority project, above Murphy, N. C., and had a very good time. Brother G. D. Brock, an operator at the power plant, carried me all through the plant and, brother, that air-conditioned operating room really was the last word in comfort and cleanliness. Brother Brock said he knew I was an operator by the way I sat in the boat to fish. The reputation of our "soft" occupation really gets around. doesn't it? But as long as we keep those OCB's in the lines hot we are doing a job.

I can just hear some of you guys saying why would a fool like that be appointed press secretary! Well, I'm going to lay it all to working the grave yard shift and try to get by with it. The time now is 4 a. m. and I have that early morning skim over my eyes. So long for now, will see you next time.

FRED GRIMES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 108,  
TAMPA, FLA.

*Editor:* We've had several "thrills and spills" in our hectic local life the last few months. The aftermath of V-J Day brought us many cutbacks in men and hours at work. We are not as yet in a healthy situation on building trade work, although our contractors seem to be holding their own with odds and ends, and some new construction.



We are expecting announcements very soon of some nice jobs, but it is possible that we will have further recessions before we can place very many men outside of our local, so if any Brothers are planning to spend the winter in Florida with the hopes that they will be able to make expenses by working, they had better wire or write first before coming down. We are still short of housing down here, and it will get much worse if transportation eases up.

One of the "thrills" was our house-warming party Labor Day afternoon and night. Our offices and auditorium were completed far enough to hold this affair, and we had a swell time, with lots of refreshments and a dance orchestra at night. We have a fine looking hall, and now we can hold parties more often.

One of the "spills" was the resignation of our business manager, Brother A. E. Lipford, who managed to keep us in reasonably good shape through the trying war years. He also brought the Tampa Electric plant employees, and the Peninsular telephone plant employees into our local, giving us the largest membership we have ever had. He was compelled to resign because of illness in his family, and he will return to Miami, where he has his home. No successor has been recommended at this writing by our executive board, but we expect to have this taken care of at our next regular meeting, the first Thursday in October. He will be missed by many of the Brothers who know him, and we all wish him the best of luck in the future.

We are looking forward to the return of the many Brothers who have been in military service, as well as the great number who have been working away from this local, especially at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The weather will be getting cold up there now, but their reasons usually are that they thought they better come on home and see how things are getting along. Good old Tampa sure has its charms in the winter time! Whatever the excuse, we will be glad to welcome them in our new home, and we can assure you that you will be surprised when you see it. Let's hope that our expected postwar work has started by then so that we can take care of you.

Getting personal, Brothers Ted Gower and Johnny Steele have returned, after long service with the Seabees. Brothers Frank Acosta and Johnny Thorpe were last heard of at Manila, saying they hoped to get back home soon. Brother Ted Figentzer still has his engineering company in St. Louis, and hasn't been around for a long time. The war is over now (we hope) so he can't use that for an excuse to keep from paying us a visit.

CHARLES A. SCHULTZ, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.** *Editor:* Business Manager John Wetzig

is in Washington this week testifying for the second time before a Senate committee investigating the M.V.A. proposal. The prosperity of Local 124 for the ensuing years depends to a large extent on the passage of the Murray Bill authorizing the Missouri Valley Authority, so the most important business before this body is fighting for its enactment. Brother Wetzig has practically lived with the bill since its introduction and few men in the ranks of labor are more competent to speak for it. Just now the subsidized press in this area is shouting itself hoarse for the Pick plan, which is merely a flood control measure, a continuation of the "dikes and dams" program that has neither prevented floods nor been of any lasting benefit to the dwellers of the valley. The M.V.A. plan, on the contrary, would not only control the unruly Missouri, it would make use of the impounded waters to run power houses and irrigate land. But the power-houses—that's the rub! They would make electric power cheap and plentiful, such as the TVA has done for the South. So the power trust, through its newspaper mouthpieces, is fighting tooth and toenail against any measure which would threaten its monopoly.

The lighting fixture business is taking up much of the time of our officials these days. It is a rich field for unscrupulous manufacturers and the Electrical Workers must be constantly

on guard lest this important branch of the trade get out of hand. By insisting on seeing the union label on every fixture they hang, the wiremen can keep the fixture situation under control. This week, Assistant Business Manager Andy Harvey has signed up the Mid-west Chandelier Company, the largest fixture firm in this area. This company has been consistently anti-union for many years and the officers of the local are entitled to a big hand for the success of their efforts.

The service boys are returning, one at a time. That's the way it will be until they are all back at work—all but the three who will never come back. Harry Rice was the first to be discharged from the Navy, then Brother Taylor from two years on New Guinea and New Hebrides with the Seabees. Jimmy Kice was discharged from the Marines on points. Jimmie earned a sergeant's rating and the Silver Star for conspicuous bravery in action at Guadalcanal. This local owes them and the other fighting men of the local an eternal debt of gratitude which can be partly expressed by giving them top priority on job opportunities.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 204, OAK RIDGE, TENN.** *Editor:* This is our

first authorized sound-off, but not the last, we hope. We read, and greatly value the many fine articles in the WORKER. Our members also enjoy reading the news letters from other locals, so we thought you might like to hear from us.

Local Union B-204 has kept still for over a year now, due to "security" reasons, but meanwhile has grown from an original group of six men to its present size, which for our own "security" reasons is a substantial but undisclosed number. The ball started rolling in August, 1944, in a meeting between International Representative Brother C. McMillian and the small group just referred to. Each man departed from this meeting each going in separate directions, to return a few days later, bringing friends with him, and a sizeable group was present at the second meeting. From there on we had quite a few adventures, some encouraging, some discouraging, went through probably all of the

**John J. Duffy, Vice President,  
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,  
330 South Wells Street, Room 600,  
Chicago, Illinois.**

It is most important that the American public continue buying Government Bonds in substantial volume during the coming months and it is important that the pay roll savings plan be kept available to workers and maintained at high levels. This is particularly true as we look forward to the Victory Loan which opens October 29. Our successful war loan drives have been attributable in large measure to the pay roll savings record and this could not have been accomplished without the enthusiastic support of the members of your union and other workers throughout the nation. I would like to urge that you continue this support to the plan before and during the drive and in the post-drive period. I shall appreciate it if you will call on all your members now to give their individual support to this program. Your leadership in this will insure substantial backing. I have assumed your willingness to do this due to many resolutions and requests to this end that have reached me from organized labor and the public generally. I welcome any suggestions you may wish to make concerning this most important activity.

**FRED M. VINSON,  
Secretary of the Treasury.**

normal growing pains, but managed somehow to keep our objective within view.

You have probably heard of the "Atomic City," which was for two years shrouded in secrecy, never listed on any public records, hid away in the foothills of the Great Smoky mountains. It grew to a population of 125,000 people, men, women and kids, Knoxville, Tenn., being one of its nearest and largest suburbs, 18 miles away. Oak Ridge was a conglomeration of Army and Navy personnel, scientists, electrical and chemical workers of all kinds, trades and craftsmen, laborers of ever description, a few business people and concessionaires, a true cross-section of the make-up of the whole U. S. Our early history was largely mud and/or dust, 24 hours of shift work, right around the clock. Oak Ridge was the same at midnight as at high noon, but always a city of strictly imposed secrecy, badges and armed guards, all inside a 50,000-acre barbed wire enclosure, screened from outside view by the encircling rocky, wooded hills. Now, however, it has some of the aspects of a normal American city, paved streets, almost enough stores, and people have stopped running to get in first one line or another just in case it might be something to eat. Chow was fair, what there was of it—such as it was. To outsiders who always asked, we were making bubble gum and safety buttons. To insiders, many really knew, most did not. But it is a wonder city, if ever there was one. One billion dollars of new equipment—and real stuff. But back to B-204.

Organizing this local was perhaps one of the most difficult jobs ever undertaken by any local union, anywhere. Not only national security, Army red tape, etc., but several large corporations organized ahead of us, staffed by shrewd administrative personnel—and what a crowd—20,000 executives for every 20,000 workers, so it seemed. There were department heads, assistant department heads, chief assistant to assistants, superintendents of every description, assistants to superintendents of every description, supervisors, general foremen, and on down the line. Some had had previous experience. But we have a union, although we get stymied from time to time in the name of security, necessary routine, lack of facilities, Army policy, company policy, or what have you. At present it's efficiency and economy cutback, but we have a union. And we have, without contract so far, done a lot of good and made a lot of headway, well worth the individual member's investment and then some.

In the secret city, one of the earliest and most stressed secrets was that you must not tell anyone what your hourly wage was. "Merit ratings" were made secretly, you never knew what was coming next, or where you stood in the picture. This, however, did not apply to the construction workers who were brought in on union contracts. They were already organized, received the union scale and were free to say how much they got per hour, in spite of the Germans and the Japs. But it did apply to the hundreds of maintenance and operations electricians and production operators who were hired in as plant progress got under way. Some of us didn't understand, so we formed a union, and we have learned things. The hard way.

Now if this has not bored you, wait for the next chapter of the story of "Unionizing in Oak Ridge, the Atomic City"—see next issue for further details.

NORVAL R. HOPWOOD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO** *Editor:* We of Local 212 have been saddened by the death of two of our Brothers this past month—Brother James E. Elder, who died September 5, and Brother Carl H. Voellmecke, who died on September 17. Brother Elder was initiated into the local on February 16, 1921, and Brother Voellmecke on March 31, 1915.

These men had both contributed much time and thought to Local 212 and their departure is keenly felt by their many friends both in and out of Local 212.

Things are moving along quietly in Cincinnati at present. There is plenty of work for all



who wish to work. There seems to be an air of expectancy about what most of us are wondering just what may be waiting around the corner. We hope it is something better than just C. I. O. strikes and gasoline shortages.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER, P. S.

# L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

*Editor:* This finds L. U. 226 in peace of mind after seeing the beginning of the end of the terrible conflict we have come through. We have witnessed great leaders fall which is only a reminder of things to happen in future if labor is suppressed in its effort for an honorable livelihood. We are inclined to believe there is ample postwar labor to be performed by union labor than there will be men to perform, if only big business will co-operate by starting the program. So he that would oppress and put assunder will soon suffer defeat. So let's all look forward for great things for labor in the future. Let's expect and demand our share in the future wealth of the nation by being faithful in all our efforts in our daily labor. Do not be satisfied with anything else than full organization which will bring success and prosperity.

Well, our party for out-of-town Brothers was held with a "big bang," everything went along smoothly—plenty of refreshments were served. We owe the committee much praise for the efficient manner in which every detail was carried out.

Meeting was very interesting and constructive. All officers were present even though weather has been very hot, which only proves that 226 made a wise selection in their election of officers.

Our International Representative, Brother William J. Cox, paid us a visit last meeting night and gave a very interesting talk which was well received by L. U. 226 and will be put in practice in future. Well we are still keeping busy. Our business manager is making every effort to keep everybody working since V-J Day. Every vote that was taken benefited some branch of organized labor.

Hoping to report bigger things next month.

CARROLL C. SHAEFFER, P. S.

# L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

*Editor:* We are back in the news again for Local No. 245 can now report a whopping victory in a Government-ordered election with the C. I. O. The campaign by our local was carried on quietly, without fanfare and with attention to exposing the untruths in our opponents' paper barrage, of criticisms, innuendoes and false promises. Long negotiations by our officers quickly bore fruit when the War Labor Board abolished certain controls over wages. The Toledo Edison Company promptly fulfilled its promise to Local 245 made in October, 1944, and new wage rates were at once in effect. We are now cleaning up all holdouts and wobbles and intend to police the job all the time from now on. Back pay will be received by all employees of the Toledo Edison Company represented by Local 245, dating back to October 5, 1944, as soon as the clerical work can be completed.

Stephen LaPorte, newly elected president; Oliver Myers, business agent, and "Nipp" Wise, assistant business agent, have completed a tour of the Toledo Edison properties and their plans for the coming winter indicate a very busy and profitable season for members of the I. B. E. W. in this vicinity.

It is the hope of this local that Brother Wilson, International Representative, can remain with us until we can get our postwar plans working. Brother Wilson deserves a whole flock of orchids for his splendid work and good counsel in our recent fight against the CIO. We plan to make this job proof against any additional CIO attacks. Let's not fool ourselves, Brothers—the enemy is not dead, only routed and will try to sneak back in again. Plans are now being

## TWO HUNDRED ATTEND FAREWELL PARTY TO BROTHER HARRY CUPPLES OF LOCAL NO. B-134



From left to right: Brother Patrick F. Sullivan, Brother Cyrus Talbot, Brother Cupples, Brother Robert (Bob) Donnelly, Brother Charles M. Paulsen and Edward Mullee, chairman of the arrangements committee

On Tuesday evening, July 17, 200 members and friends of Brother Harry Cupples, of Local No. B-134, Chicago, paid their respects to him upon his retirement after 31 years of service in the employ of the Electrical Department of the City of Chicago. A corned beef and cabbage dinner was served in the Logan Square Hall on the northwest side of Chicago. The speakers included Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council; Charles M. Paulsen, president of Local No. B-134, and Robert P. Brooks, assistant business manager of Local No. B-134. The arrangement committee consisted of Brothers Edward Mullee, chairman; Harry Brown, James Barton, Harry Althoff, Frank Vincent, Henry Ruschmeyer, William Wilkens and John Connelly.

The toastmaster of the evening was Brother Robert R. (Bob) Donnelly, the supervisor of electrical mechanics, who made the presentation of a very beautiful wristwatch and several pieces of luggage as a remembrance from Harry's many friends.

Mr. Cupples first entered the electrical business in 1903 as an electrician for the Chicago Union Stock Yards, after which he was employed from 1910 to 1914 by various electrical contractors in the Chicago area, and entered the employ of the City of Chicago as a civil service employee in July of 1914. Brother Cupples developed several electrical devices for safety measures, which are now used in the operation of many of the Chicago bridges.

Brother Cupples and his wife, Mrs. Ada Mae Cupples, plan to spend most of their time in the future at their summer residence located at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

made by them to infiltrate and bore from within. They desperately need the Edison Power plant, that they might threaten all other industry and keep it in line by further pillage. Keep these thoughts in mind—Go to your meetings regularly—bring your gripes and grievances to the meetings and air them then—support your officers and keep this organization in the hands of ALL the members and we need have no fear of the POSTWAR days that are to follow.

The Edison has played the game square with us—step up, Brothers, and help us do the same.

Brother Earl Diehl and his group of electrical engineers are introducing a wonderful course in electronics this fall. Get your name on the line, you men who put Reddy Kilowatt through the hoops, and improve your skill.

No, your scribe has not been on a long vacation. It so happened that NOT ONE Brother in or out of Toledo thought enough of the magazine to send me an item of news. Since I am not a prophet or seer, I find it very difficult to write news of the property if at least a few Brothers are unable to or unwilling to send or give me the news. If you can write—then mail me the news and I will be glad to refund your postage with interest.

George Pethe, electricians' mate 3d class,

wrote his dad that it was his ship, the Destroyer W. S. Taylor, that carried the defeated Japs to the battlewagon Missouri to sign the surrender terms.

Many of our Edison boys are on the sick list. It seems that falls and surgery head the list.

Arthur Weller, Jr., is home again, this time for keeps and will soon be back on the job. Art has been in nearly all the countries in Europe and Asia and he is now content to settle down in the good old U. S. A.

I hear that Joyce Patton is a grandpappy, for his daughter, Mrs. Jack Gerlach, recently presented Jack and Joyce with a very good reason to brag and feel happy. John Ross announces the birth of a new son and heir and says that mother and son are doing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Holliday are proud parents of a new daughter. Nelson is now learning the art of applying triangles and rectangles—with pins.

John Adkins is buying a jeep for his farm at Neapolis and he claims a jeep will do anything. How do they milk a jeep, Brother?

D. D. DETROW, P. S.



**L. U. NO. 263, DUBUQUE, IOWA**

*Editor:* Members of Local B-263 held their 26th annual picnic Saturday, August 18. A wonderful time was had by all. Cards and games were part of the entertainment for the afternoon. The old-fashioned sack race gave both the participants and the spectators a lot of laughs. As usual, the food was wonderful and there were plenty of drinks and ice cream for all. The "A" and "B" groups had a hot baseball game with two one-sided, super-colossal umpires. One "B" group player got beyond second base but was put out. Score "A" group 3, "B" group 0. The barber-shop quartet can't be forgotten for their share in the fun. Real harmony in those voices. Red points were a problem. After two applications to the local ration board and one to the regional board we were still being turned down, so the membership came through with enough red points to carry on. Loud speaker system was furnished by Brother Gus Fuhrman's Orchestra. Dance records were loaned by the membership. As in other years, our candid camera fiend was on the loose and he really got some good snaps. It's safe to say that the members are all anxiously waiting for next year's picnic to roll around.

D. TUTHILL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.**

*Editor:* Local Union 353 has another member decorated for gallantry in the person of tall, good-looking Squadron Leader Tommy Campbell. Tommy was a navigator in the R.C.A.F. for three and a half years and during that time made 51 flights over Germany. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross, but when I asked him for the details he clammed up on me and declared he didn't know unless it was for always navigating his crate and squadron back to the same country he started out from.

It is a peculiar thing about electricians, some are very shy and retiring while others sound as though they were vaccinated with a gramo-



Members of L. U. No. 263 enjoying their annual picnic

phone needle. In Tommy's case he is very retiring, at least to me, which makes it difficult to write about his experiences overseas. Say, it just occurred to me that maybe he doesn't want to be eulogized. O. K., Tommy, so be it, the best of good wishes and congratulations anyway.

Another warrior to return to our overhauled ranks is Brother Jimmy Shaw, son of our business manager. Jimmy was equally reticent about his actual fighting experiences but gave us a good insight into the operations of the occupational forces in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Jimmy figures if the troops are left alone in Germany long enough Canada will import the Krupp munition plant brick by brick and bolt by bolt by 1946. Shaw, Jr., returns to the trade with eagerness and is optimistic of the future as his old man is pessimistic.

There are large numbers of our members being discharged lately but few have got around to visiting us at the meeting yet. Come on down, boys, and don't forget to bring your military card.

Just in closing, I wonder if the locals in Canada would be interested in exchanging ideas with 353 on our International Pension fund, because on looking into the crystal ball the other day, I see where it will be the subject of long and heated debate at our next International Convention and when I turned the ball over, lo and behold, I saw where this same convention isn't far off.

So please let us have your slant on this vital matter, in other words, 'You tell me your dreams, and I'll tell you mine,' but soon.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

*Editor:* It is a pleasure to change one's tune once in a while when the old one being used so often has become discordant, and consequently monotonous. You will be wondering what this has to do with union activities, well, I am referring to the old excuses press secretaries make for poor attendance in reporting their meetings, but the September meeting was the one that changed the tune for it was well represented and by Brothers who really had something to say and who had something to get off their chests. Discussion was lively throughout and interest never flagged as each point was debated, and our chairman, Brother Peacock, with eye on watch, kept each member who took the floor to his allotted time.

I won't go into details on the subjects which occupied our attention, as our Recording Secretary, Brother Candline, issues each month a circular letter, reaching all members of L. U. 409 located at various points along the line dealing with what transpires at the meetings.

Keep up the interest, boys, and bring your problems along with you each and every month. Another pleasure I have to announce at this time is the return of members from war service and now rehabilitated.

At Fort Rouge we have Herb Brown who was Cpl. H. E. Brown of the 9th Canadian Field Park Coy., R.C.E. with the 8th Army; he was away nearly six years.

Ted Finnie was away nearly four years at

Halifax and on the high seas with the Royal Canadian Navy as Chief Petty Officer, Electrical Artificer 2nd Class. At Transcona shops three boys have returned to pick up their tools and wade right in again. These lads are Stan. Turriff and Gordon Roberts, both E. A. 1st Class, Allister Mills, E. A. 4th Class, all of them of the R. C. N. V. R. These lads strutted their stuff on the West coast, at Esquimalt, and at sea and all of them did a first class job, and we're proud of them. Let us hope as the days go by that we will see all the boys still in service back among us; then, and not until then, will we be back to normalcy.

R. J. GANT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.**

*Editor:* Let us take time to thank our God that he entrusted America with so deadly a missile that it would destroy a city and darken the hopes of a Mikado. We are now convinced that a lasting peace must be achieved lest the earth become as cold and lifeless as the moon.

Many of our sons and brothers are now coming home. We believe we have jobs for them here at a living wage and respectable hours.

Many men will be released from war plants, which are predominately C.I.O. controlled. These men will go to work elsewhere, some will bring C.I.O. ideas along. Others, however, will have no ideas or ideals whatever, therefore we must be diligent or we will be in line for many grievances.

We are reminded that early in the war, Brother Sidney D. White left our city to go down to the sea in a sub. Sid was past military age, but being an excellent electrician and noble American, he generously offered his services to his country in the struggle to protect humanity and to preserve our way of life. We note with pleasure that the United States Navy Department has presented Brother Sidney D. White with a "Certificate of Award" in appreciation of meritorious civilian service. Brother White was one of nine men out of a group of 3,000 to receive this award. (Sorry the picture you sent us of Brother White could not be reproduced.)

We are hoping to see Brother White soon.

The reporter from the Levee,

DAZEY MAE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.**

*Editor:* Local 613 has started an electronics class at the Georgia Extension School, a branch of the University of Georgia.

We have a class of 35 for the first quarter of 13 weeks and under the able direction of Mr. Brown, our instructor, we are making progress.

We are using Coyne's "Electronics for Electricians and Radio Men" as our text book and find it splendid.

Local 613 is progressing under the management of Brother E. W. Collier, our business manager and as to the executive board they are tops.

We have had working in our jurisdiction some good Brothers from Birmingham, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida, and we wish to say how much we enjoyed knowing them.

Our "B" members are increasing along with the "A," and some day all men and women in this industry will realize what it means to be members of the I. B. E. W. and the A. F. of L.

I find this out every day after talking to the newcomers into our ranks.

Atlanta is progressing along with 613 and our ambition is to some day have a 100 per cent organized town.

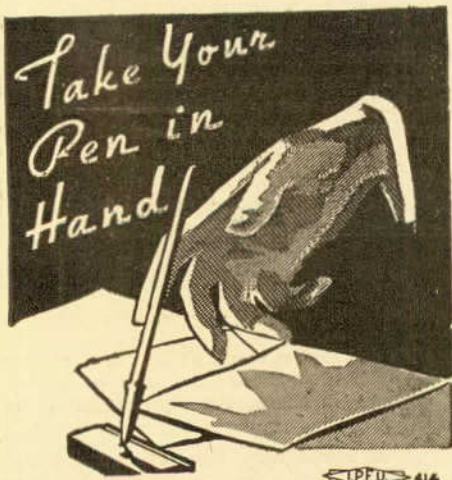
Fraternally yours,

P. M. CHRISTIAN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 666, RICHMOND, VA.**

*Editor:* Things are running smoothly here in Richmond, practically at the old pre-war tempo.

There has been no mass unemployment of Electrical Workers here, due to the sudden termination of the war, the reason for this being



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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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that there was no real war boom, other than construction work, which petered out long ago.

In fact all of our members are employed at the present, with the contractors requesting more men than we are able to supply. And to make things tougher for our new business manager, Brother Grover W. Wiley, there are several fair-sized jobs due to break as soon as materials are available, which means that Brother Wiley will have to scramble around still more, trying to find the men to fill the demand. We hope that by that time some of the Brothers will be back from the service to relieve this condition. As yet, very few have returned.

Our industrial electronics class has reconvened for the winter session, with this writer as the aspiring but perspiring instructor. Believe you me, it's no easy task to face that group of inquisitive men, down at the Virginia Mechanic's Institute on Monday nights, and convince them of some point of electronic theory, without a little honest sweat. They must sit at home nights figuring our ways and means of tripping me up. However, I believe we have an interesting session lined up for this winter in which we will all benefit, including the instructor.

Enrollment, up to the time of this writing, is small, but by the time this appears in print, we expect to have the class fully organized and in full swing. One of the reasons for this small enrollment is that the fellows have had little or no contact with the installation and maintenance of electronic equipment. Some of the Brothers, though, have seen the "handwriting on the wall" and are urging others to attend. In a couple of years or so there will be a wail sent up for a class of this type, for it's quite a shock to be sent out on a trouble call, and to open the cover of an innocent-looking cabinet, and to find a bunch of tubes winking and blinking at you. Yes, it's quite a shock. But, by that time, we hope to have men who are adequately trained and qualified to take care of those winking and blinking tubes.

R. M. ROBERTS, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 681, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

*Editor:* We have just concluded our annual picnic, given by Local Union No. 681 for the members, contractors, wives, children, and friends. Our first was last year and it was so successful we decided to make it an annual affair and many of our members out of town came in to enjoy the fellowship with us. The program was under the direction of Brother Nick Oechner, whom many of you know, and we say he and his committee did a good job. Plenty of good food and soft drinks were served in a shady spot about seven miles from town with a program of music, games and practical jokes after the feast. Everyone had a good time.

Another old timer in our local is our new president, Brother C. G. Williamson, initiated in Local No. 1 in 1900, and he says he would like to hear from some of his very old friends.

We are going forward under his leadership and are very optimistic about the next few years before us.

All our shops in this town are under contract with us, and the contractors have a very successful organization of their own which helps us, too. Our scale is \$1.50 and 40 hours.

Maintenance has been sufficient to keep us all working full time and more and now that the war is over construction is showing up to take care of our men returning from the service.

We take this opportunity to send our regards also to our members scattered over the earth. We will be glad to see you home.

W. E. ARCHER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

*Editor:* Many things have happened since our Local No. B-846 was last heard from in the ELECTRICAL JOURNAL. We have been very busy in our own estimation, but not so busy that we couldn't at least let the other Brothers hear from us here in the great Tennessee Valley at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Our local consists mainly of Brothers working for the TVA and the Electric Power Board of

## I.B.E.W. PARADES IN VICTORY



Just after V-J Day, Richmond, Indiana, held a Victory parade and this picture shows two veterans, Bob Crawley and Doug Morguson, members of L. U. No. 1127, carrying the I. B. E. W. banner representing all the local union members employed by the Crosley plant, Richmond, Indiana.

Members who carried Military Service cards have been reinstated on their jobs, equal to the jobs held by employees with whom they worked prior to service. They have received all benefits derived by I. B. E. W. during their absence.

Chattanooga. Ours is not one of the oldest locals in the country, but we could make it one of the best with just a little more cooperation and earnest effort on the part of the members.

The war is at an end, so far as the shooting part is concerned, and for that reason our local as well as all others will have to be on its toes now more than ever, to hold the gains that have been made up to now.

Our local voted at the last meeting to send wires to our lawmakers in Washington to use their influence to defeat the bill of Senator McKellar, who seems determined to wreck the structure of the TVA here in our Tennessee Valley.

We sincerely hope that Senator McKellar can be held in his place for a short time longer until the people of the valley will have another chance to go to the polls and vote for a man who has his fellow man more at heart and is not so selfish

as our present Senator McKellar. We here in the Valley are satisfied with the way the TVA is being operated. Apparently Senator McKellar was until he took a personal dislike to Mr. David Lilienthal, but let us not let one man with a personal dislike for one man wreck so great an undertaking as the TVA and possibly have a part in the proposed Missouri Valley Authority.

We of L. U. No. B-846 will take this in our stride and do all we can for the TVA and its ideals.

We consider TVA as much a part of ourselves here in the Valley as we do our own Public Power Board, and the men with TVA just as close as the men with the board. A great many of TVA men were fellow employees with the old T. E. P. Co.

Our local can be proud of our members who were and are in the service and on defense jobs all over the country. Some of them are coming back to us and are being put on jobs as soon as they arrive.

We are satisfied that we as a local have done our bit and are now ready to go back to our normal pursuits of life.

C. L. SCHROYER, JR., P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1031, CHICAGO, ILL.

*Editor:* A large crowd, consisting of our members, their families and friends, attended the annual picnic of this local at Kolze's Grove on Sunday, August 26, 1945. The high light of the outing was the beauty contest, at which one of our members, Stella Dudka, was chosen "Miss Radar of 1945."

Business Manager M. F. Darling addressed the gathering stating that the outlook was bright for the future of the radio manufacturing field, in the respect that, after a few weeks of readjustment from war work, the plants expected to rehire not only those who had been temporarily laid off, but also additional employees. Brother Darling reminded the members that in the future organized labor would have to protect the gains already made, so that better working conditions might be guaranteed to the re-

(Continued on page 372)



M. F. Darling (right), business manager of Local No. B-1031, presenting Stella Dudka, the Radar Queen of 1945, with first prize War Bond





# IN MEMORIAM

## Clarence H. Marshall, L. U. No. 9

Initiated March 1, 1940

In the great beyond, where tired men come to rest, a new name is being whispered today and it is with great sorrow that Local Union B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records the death of its member whose name is mentioned above.

This young man, as deeply imbued with the interests of our local union as he was with the safety of his native country for which he gave his life, gives us an example which is a wholesome one for all of us to follow, and from this realization comes that great consolation which relieves the sting of death. He was a fine specimen of Young America in all its present finer flower and Local Union B-9 will long remember him. He died heroically as a true American, the inheritor of a great tradition of military valor; he died that he might preserve the American heritage of liberty, our freedom of worship and education. No tribute can we pay him to match the tribute he paid to us.

Our late Brother was a loyal member and rendered full equivalent for all he received, be it honor, office or affection. His services were generous and noble; his happiness was in exceeding the strict requirements of life; and we, the members of this organization leave on record this tribute of our respect—and one more gold star will be placed upon our honor roll.

Resolved, That our deep sympathy for the members of his family mingles with our own sorrow at the loss of one whose death robs both his home and our organization of his inspiring presence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

He gave the last full measure of devotion.

RAY DOOLEY,  
RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

## D. R. Tschudy, L. U. No. 18

Initiated January 1, 1945

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst, Brother D. R. Tschudy; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we, at this time, express our condolences to the family of Brother Tschudy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Tschudy; and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal. Requiescat in pace.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,  
ROY WIGGINS,  
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

## Arthur F. Stalling, L. U. No. 22

Initiated January 8, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on September 11, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Arthur F. Stalling; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

H. J. DOYLE,  
B. F. WILLIAMS,  
OTTO C. JOHNSON,

Omaha, Nebr.

Committee

## Carl Miller, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 30, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on August 27, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Carl Miller,

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy

be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM FEEHAN,

Welfare Chairman

St. Paul, Minn.

## Ole Lang, L. U. No. 31

Initiated March 13, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-31, record the sudden and untimely death of Ole Lang, a worthy and loyal Brother.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting stand one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

LEONARD PETERSON,

Recording Secretary

Duluth, Minn.

## Donald Arthur Desenberg, L. U. No. 32

Initiated April 1, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-32, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our dear friend and Brother, Donald Arthur Desenberg, in line of duty for his country; be it therefore

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, one sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that the same be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union B-32 stand silently for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. B. MEYER,

Business Manager

Lima, Ohio

## Al Speede, L. U. No. 40

Initiated January 12, 1912 in L. U. No. 2

Whereas the death of our business manager, Brother Al Speede, is a great loss to this local union and to the I. B. E. W.; and

Whereas throughout his many years of membership in this local union and in the I. B. E. W. Brother Speede made countless friends through his loyalty to our organization, his sympathetic understanding of our mutual problems, and through his unselfish efforts brought honor and prestige to us; and

Whereas he was acknowledged by all as the ideal type of labor leader, always working for the advancement of his fellow men; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our local union minutes, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that the membership, in regular meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of our departed Brother.

DAVE BARNETT,  
ROY TINDALL,  
EARL COUNTER,

Committee

Hollywood, Calif.

## Pfc. Duane Ford, L. U. No. 41

Initiated December 30, 1941

## Phillip Wiperman, L. U. No. B-41

Initiated January 9, 1940

## Edward May, L. U. No. 41

Initiated June 8, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-41, record the death of our late Brothers Wiperman, Ford and May; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their families by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union B-41, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

RAYMOND LEFF,  
JOHN J. CALLAHAN,  
STANLEY WHITE,

Committee

Buffalo, N. Y.

## William B. Anderson, L. U. No. 77

Initiated October 23, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-77, record the passing of our Brother, William B. Anderson; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Anderson; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR WING,  
LLOYD McCASLIN,  
ELLIS COOK,

Committee

Seattle, Wash.

## John J. McCurry, L. U. No. 90

Initiated October 16, 1923

## Leonard MacIntyre, L. U. No. 90

Initiated April 1, 1930

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-90, record the passing of our friends and Brothers, John J. McCurry and Leonard MacIntyre.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to their families, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local.

DOMINIC PANAGROSSI,  
HENRY A. G. GEIS,  
VINCENT J. MCGOVERN,

Committee

New Haven, Conn.

## Herbert G. Berg, L. U. No. 114

Initiated October 18, 1926 in L. U. No. 653

Whereas God, in His Divine Providence, has called from his earthly labor to eternal peace and rest, Brother Herbert G. Berg; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that members of this Local Union No. B-114 of the I. B. E. W., offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, who was a loyal and faithful friend to all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the members of this local union go to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

BERNARD J. SWEENEY,  
HARRY W. JOHNSON,

Committee

Fort Dodge, Iowa

## Edward E. Hoffman, L. U. No. 160

Initiated November 4, 1937

## Chester Morfitt, L. U. No. 160

Initiated March 1, 1940

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-160, I. B. E. W., record the deaths August 29, 1945, of our departed friends and Brothers, Chester Morfitt and Edward E. Hoffman.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. E. LEONARD,

Business Manager

Minneapolis, Minn.

## J. Fox, L. U. No. 230

Initiated May 15, 1944

It is with great regret that this local union records the death of Brother J. Fox; be it therefore

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, an expression of our regret be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy of this resolution be printed in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

F. J. BEVIS,

Financial Secretary

Victoria, B. C.

## Walter E. Gerst, L. U. No. 275

Initiated September 2, 1915

With a genuine sense of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 275, of Muskegon, Mich., have to report the death of our good friend and Brother, Walter E. Gerst. Brother Gerst was initiated in this local 30 years ago, and 27 of those years was our recording secretary. For the past 12 years he was electrical inspector for this city; but, nevertheless, always found time to perform his work as recording secretary, thus proving the interest he had in the organization. His passing has deprived this local of a true and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and fam-



fly our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand for one minute with bowed heads in memory of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to his wife and family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

CARL ULFSAX,  
RAY HARKNESS,  
GEORGE BONJERNOOR.

Muskegon, Mich. Committee

### Frank Tonini, L. U. No. 309

Initiated July 7, 1922

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, record the passing of Brother Frank Tonini; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRED W. FORCE,  
W. F. NEVILLE,  
DICK BUTLER,

E. St. Louis, Ill. Committee

### Robert W. Fields, L. U. No. 333

Initiated April 16, 1926

With the deepest sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. B-333, record the passing of our Brother, Robert W. Fields; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that this body stand for one minute, in silence, in honor of his passing.

H. E. HOWE,  
M. BLUMENTHAL,  
A. B. NASON,

Portland, Maine Committee

### John Charles McEwen, L. U. No. 339

Initiated March 18, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the officers and members of Local B-339 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers record here the passing of our esteemed Brother and Recording Secretary, Charlie (Happy) McEwen.

In paying tribute to our late Brother we find it hard to express our feelings of sorrow in words. Charlie was steeped in the value of organized labor from his early boyhood days, and the unlimited time which he gave so freely and generously in the interest of his fellow worker is truly manifest today in the success our local union has attained in the ranks of organized labor. "Happy," as we all affectionately called him, was never more happy than when he was doing some good deed for his fellow worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That one minute of silence be observed, at our regular meeting, to his memory; that a copy of this resolution be placed on our minutes, that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

May God grant him eternal peace.

FRANK THORNES,  
HERBERT FUMMERTON,  
FRANK KELLY,  
GORDON WILSON,

Fort William, Ont. Committee

### W. L. Brinkman, L. U. No. 349

Initiated September 18, 1928

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 349, record the death August 10, 1945, of our Brother, W. L. Brinkman. Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be recorded in the minutes of our meeting, also a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand for one minute in silent tribute in honor of our late Brother.

W. C. JOHNSON,  
JOHN McRAE,  
PAUL FOSTER,

Miami, Fla. Committee

### Myron Smith, L. U. No. 360

Initiated October 7, 1936

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 360, record the passing of Brother Myron Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and

a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN R. KOLB, JR.,  
Recording Secretary  
Oakland, Calif.

### Percy H. Manthey, L. U. No. 378

Initiated February 2, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-378, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Percy H. Manthey, on September 9, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That at our next regular meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

VICTOR J. HINRICHS,  
President  
Wausau, Wis.

### H. P. Miller, L. U. No. 465

Initiated January 9, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, H. P. Miller; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

WILLIAM C. KELLY,  
L. F. BARNES,

CHARLES H. BARTLETT,  
Committee  
San Diego, Calif.

### Joseph R. LaPointe, L. U. No. 484

Initiated April 27, 1944

We the members of Local Union B-484, with a sincere feeling of regret and sorrow, record the passing of our Brother, Joseph R. LaPointe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication, a copy be sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, that the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for 30 days

KENDRIC HARDING,  
ALTON L. TURNER,

RICHARD TIMBERLAKE,  
Committee  
Lewiston, Maine

### D. C. Welborn, L. U. No. 500

Initiated August 23, 1941

Whereas it has pleased God to call our Brother, D. C. Welborn, from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 500, I. B. E. W., assembled in this regular meeting of June 21, 1945, express our sorrow at his passing, and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Mildred Welborn, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

A. J. BELL,  
CHARLES T. LACKEY,  
EDWIN ROCK,

San Antonio, Texas Committee

### J. Boinsky, L. U. No. 504

Initiated September 8, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 504, record the death of our late Brother, J. Boinsky; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

F. H. STEINLE,  
Recording Secretary  
Meadville, Pa.

### Coy W. Phillips, L. U. No. 558

Initiated April 17, 1942

It is with sincere sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 558, record the passing of our Brothers, Coy W. Phillips, FClc, USNR, and W. T. Jeter.

Brother Coy Phillips was the first member of Local 558 to give his life in the service of his country.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their families by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to their bereaved families, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be

draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent prayer for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,  
Chairman of Committee  
Sheffield, Ala.

### James E. Moore, L. U. No. 624

Initiated December 9, 1942

We, the members of Local Union No. B-624, with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother James E. Moore; and therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-624, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. J. ROACHE,  
L. V. PITTS,  
R. A. STEWART,  
Committee  
Panama City, Fla.

### Ray Cunningham, L. U. No. 708

Initiated April 2, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 708 of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Ray Cunningham; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of No. 708, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread in the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

HENRY BAUER,  
For the Committee  
Denver, Colo.

### Walter Hoemig, L. U. No. 723

Initiated July 14, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-723, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Walter Hoemig, on August 23, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence one minute at a meeting of the local; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and also be recorded in the minutes of the local.

RALPH WATTS,  
SAMUEL E. EVANS,  
GUY HALL,

Fort Wayne, Ind. Committee

### Harry Salern, L. U. No. 747

Initiated March 7, 1945

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-747, record the calling to eternal rest of our worthy Brother, Harry Salern, on September 10, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we convey to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

ALBERT ABELSON,  
GERARD J. REGAN,  
EDWARD J. GOUIN,

New Haven, Conn. Committee

### Walter Edward Dalch, L. U. No. 835

Initiated January 8, 1945

With profound sorrow we, the members of Local Union B-835, record the passing of our Brother, W. E. Dalch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be recorded in the minutes of our meeting, also a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

G. L. DUGGER,  
ALEX DISMUKE,  
BERT BARHAM,

Jackson, Tenn. Committee

### Dossie Harris, L. U. No. 858

Initiated August 1, 1913

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Dossie Harris (of Local 858 until his withdrawal for pension), who has passed on to the greater reward; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be sent to the Inter-



national Office for publication, and also that a copy be inserted in the official minutes of Local Union No. 858.

W. L. JUDD,  
CARSON L. WILSON,  
L. B. LEECE,

Somerset, Ky.

Committee

### Frank Reed, L. U. No. 886

Reinitiated December 13, 1928

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-886, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Frank Reed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives and family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his honor.

C. W. FRANK,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Recording Secretary

### J. W. Payne, L. U. No. 995

Initiated October 1, 1941

### Walter H. Roberts, L. U. No. 995

Initiated September 30, 1939

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-995, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brothers, J. W. Payne and Walter H. Roberts.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to their families and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to their respective families, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to their memory.

FRANK GOODMAN,  
O. R. GREEN,  
P. D. LA SALLE,

Baton Rouge, La.

Committee

### Charles K. Miller, L. U. No. 1000

Initiated January 8, 1938

It is with deepest sympathy and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-1000, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Charles K. Miller, August 12, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand and pause one minute at our regular meeting, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

DORETHA TERWILLEGAR,  
CHARLES HARRELL,  
LORIN I. HUEY,

Marion, Ind.

Committee

### Elbert C. Bolton, L. U. 1061

Initiated August 14, 1944

### Forest Elwood Weigel, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated January 25, 1943

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Elbert C. Bolton and Forest Elwood Weigel; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication

CHAIRMAN

Cincinnati, Ohio

of the Committee

### William Kenneth White, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated April 7, 1939

### Valeta Swindell, L. U. No. 1127

Initiated October 30, 1944

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local B-1127, Richmond, Indiana, record the passing of our worthy Brother, William Kenneth White, and Sister, Valeta Swindell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer a tribute to their memory by expressing our most sincere sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory.

COMMITTEE

Richmond, Ind.

### Rene A. Moussou, L. U. No. 1134

Initiated April 13, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-1134, record the passing of Brother Rene A. Moussou on July 19, 1945.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, our members stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of friend and Brother, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

CHARLES HENDRICKS,

Perth Amboy, N. J.

Recording Secretary

### Leo McKenna, L. U. No. 1329

Initiated March 11, 1943

It is with regret and sympathy that we, the members of Local B-1329, record the death of our Brother, Leo McKenna; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his family, also that our charter be draped for 30 days.

H. C. SPRINGSTEEN,

Hackensack, N. J.

Recording Secretary

### Raymond F. McQuillan, L. U. No. 263

Initiated July 25, 1939

### George Edward Riley, L. U. No. 263

Initiated August 21, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. B-263, record the passing of our Brothers, Raymond F. McQuillan and Sergeant George E. Riley. Brother Riley paid the supreme sacrifice of his life for his country which he so loyally defended.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in tribute to the memory of our deceased Brothers, the members of our local stand in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

C. C. MILLER,  
C. W. LUCKRITZ,  
V. R. STAMPE,  
EDWARD E. HEIN,  
WALTER H. HENKELS,

Dubuque, Iowa

Committee

### L. B. Turpin, L. U. No. 759

Initiated October 14, 1942

With a sincere sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-759, record the death of Brother L. B. Turpin, who was killed September 4, 1945, in line of duty.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal and a copy entered in the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. M. FERNANDEZ,

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Recording Secretary

### Pete LaMar Aciri, L. U. No. 143

Initiated February 16, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 143, record the passing of Brother Pete LaMar Aciri, in line of duty for his country.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

A. H. MORROW,

Harrisburg, Pa.

Recording Secretary

### Joseph A. Kampling, L. U. No. 113

Initiated January 5, 1927

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 113, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Joseph A. Kampling; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy sent to the "Labor News," a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union.

H. F. SNULSER,  
H. C. CHURCHILL,  
E. E. NORMAN,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Committee

### Thomas English, L. U. No. 39

Initiated April 30, 1935

### Ed Owen, L. U. No. 39

Initiated May 21, 1923, in L. U. No. 213

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-39, record the passing of our esteemed members, Brothers Thomas English and Ed Owen; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to their memory, we

as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the families and relatives of our late departed Brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the late Brothers, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

B. COOPER,  
H. SUTHERLAND,  
L. BUCHANAN,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee

### R. E. Ambrose, L. U. No. 1186

Initiated April 25, 1941, in L. U. No. 595

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1186, I. B. E. W., report the death of Brother R. E. Ambrose; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, a copy spread on the minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal, a copy sent to his home local, Local No. 595, of Oakland, California, and a copy sent to the local from which he traveled, Local No. 73, of Spokane, Washington.

JACK CARVALHO, Chairman  
JAMES SIU,  
GEORGE CRAIG,

Honolulu, T. H.

Committee

### Harry J. Bellows, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated May 1, 1942

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1245, record the passing of our Brother, Harry J. Bellows; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal with the following verse submitted to us by Brother K. B. McKim:

"He's gone, you say he's gone? Why someone must have lied!  
You couldn't keep him off the job, not even if you tried—  
So those who are left to carry on, may we say we'll do our best—  
To carry on his tradition—may his spirit ever rest."

And be it further Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

CHARLES W. MASON,

San Francisco, Calif.

Business Manager

### Gus Alfred Warzel, L. U. No. 304

Initiated July 27, 1942

In the hour of sadness which accompanied the passing of life from this earth, members of L. U. No. B-304 record the passing of Brother Gus A. Warzel with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

We therefore in meeting assembled stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,

Topeka, Kans.

Recording Secretary

### James M. Elder, L. U. No. 212

Initiated February 16, 1921

### Carl H. Voellmecke, L. U. No. 212

Initiated March 31, 1915

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 212, record the passing of Brothers James E. Elder and Carl H. Voellmecke.

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 212 of two loyal and respected members; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the families of Brother Elder and Brother Voellmecke in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the families of the late Brothers, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER,  
EDWARD FEUERSTEIN,  
FRANK BURKHART,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee

### F. N. Wood, L. U. No. 308

Reinitiated June 12, 1911, in L. U. No. 292

We would like to have the following poem by Mrs. Jean Wood, daughter-in-law of F. N. Wood and wife of our member, W. A. Wood, inserted in the Journal as our In Memoriam to Brother F. N. Wood:

### In Memory of Dad Wood

Friend to the needy along life's way,  
Patient, kindly and generous, too,  
Free from all pose as a man and a friend,



So careful of little deeds that you'd do.  
The coin you gave the beggar wrought with pain,  
And tears you dried for others when they came.  
For always you took time to stop and say  
The word that cheers, and helped to mend  
A hurt for someone dear.  
Your friends today have learned to love your  
name.  
Perhaps the little deeds have brought less tears,  
And now that life is through, there will remain  
A glowing monument, for countless years.

R. D. SOMMERKAMP,  
St. Petersburg, Fla. Business Manager

#### David J. Davies, L. U. No. 1071

Initiated January 28, 1938

#### Richard Mease, L. U. No. 1071

Reinitiated April 1, 1945

#### Gomer Jenkins, Sr., L. U. No. 1071

Initiated February 6, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1071, record the passing of our Brothers, David J. Davies, Richard Mease and Gomer Jenkins, Sr.; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 60 days in respect to their memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our records.

RUTH L. MOMOSOR,  
Minerva, Ohio. Recording Secretary

#### Matthew Joseph Coleman, L. U. No. 125

Initiated August 8, 1940

#### Bruce Newell, L. U. No. 125

Initiated November 7, 1939, in L. U. No. 77

Two other members, Brothers Matthew Joseph Coleman and Bruce Newell, have passed onward and sorrowfully Local Union No. B-125 closes the files of their membership records. True friends and valued members of this union, their absence will be keenly felt.

Our fraternal sympathy is extended to their loved ones and we grieve with them as we share their loss.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute to the memory of these Brothers shall be spread upon the minutes of this meeting. Copies shall also be sent to their bereaved families, and to our Journal for publication.

RAY J. YALE,  
M. BATTIN,  
G. C. WALKER,  
Committee

Portland, Oreg.

#### N. A. Harvey, L. U. No. 357

Initiated May 6, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-357, record the passing of our Brother, N. A. Harvey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

LEON R. ELKINS,  
LEX SHEILDS,  
EDWARD SAFFORD,  
Committee

Las Vegas, Nev.

#### Charles J. Stich, L. U. No. 1035

Initiated November 7, 1941

#### Charles Reynolds, L. U. No. 1035

Initiated January 8, 1945

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1035, I. B. E. W., receive the notice from the Navy Department that Brother Charles J. Stich, W/t 2/c, has been killed in action. Brother Stich has been missing since July 6, 1943, when his ship, the U. S. S. Helena, was torpedoed and sunk in the Pacific Area. We also record with sorrow and regret the death of Brother Charles Reynolds; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to their families, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

M. J. GARDINIER,  
A. V. CALDIERO,  
R. L. SCHULING,  
Committee

Newark, N. J.

#### Ollie C. Hageman, L. U. No. 124

Initiated February 27, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-124, I. B. E. W., record the death of our friend and Brother, Ollie C. Hageman, on September 19, 1945.

Whereas by the death of Brother Hageman, this

local has lost a loyal member and a true friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; and that it be further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to the official Journal for publication and a copy be recorded in the minutes of our next regular meeting.

WILLIAM J. REARDON,  
E. J. LORD,  
HANS LOEWENSTEIN,  
Committee

Kansas City, Mo.

#### Charles Peterson, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated May, 1939

#### F. L. Andren, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated August 2, 1937

#### Joseph Zussman, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated September 1, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the Electrical Workers, Local No. B-1031, record the passing of these worthy members, Brothers Peterson, Andren and Zussman.

In the passing of these members, we of Local No. B-1031 have lost true and loyal friends whose kind deeds and noble characters will be long remembered by those of us who knew them best.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes.

M. F. DARLING,  
J. D. POTTER,  
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

### CALLING A HALT

(Continued from page 345)

The most vicious two chapters of this book were printed in the *Digest*.

Nearly all of 176 labor publications and many others have denounced *Reader's Digest*. Among them are *The Commonwealth*, leading weekly published by Catholics, the *Louisville Courier Journal*, one of the leading Democratic newspapers, *The New Yorker*, *The New Republic*, leading liberal weekly, *The C. I. O. News*, organ of 5,000,000 workers, *Labor*, official organ of 1,100,000 members of the Railroad Brotherhoods, *The Philadelphia Record*, *P.M.* and *In Fact*.

Various labor unions all over the country have condemned *Reader's Digest* as being an "organ of reaction," "poisoning the stream of national unity," "biased," "anti-democratic," "anti-labor," "anti-liberal," "anti-union," "spreading false and reactionary propaganda," etc., etc.

With the conservative and reactionary side of every controversial subject placed before the public's eyes every day it behooves all whether they belong to a union or not to subscribe to some paper or magazine that will give them the other side of the story.

### CANADA USES FILMS

(Continued from page 347)

trailers and the sequence is produced by photographing a typical audience actually discussing the films after a screening. The points for discussion are prepared carefully beforehand by a union meeting chairman and a group of enthusiastic workers to insure that the discussion in the trailer is stimulating and comprehensive. The discussion trailer, now a regular part of nearly every circuit film, has proved a fruitful method for stirring up lively, profitable debates on vital issues among members of union audiences.

Mr. Stanley Hawes, one of the National Film Board producers, in dealing with these trailers, points out that the showing of a film does not end with the actual projection. These are not theater audiences accustomed to reaching for their hats and earmuffs as soon as the end title fades in on the screen. After the film comes the real business of the evening—discussion. For

films with a message or information to impart, the subsequent discussion by the audience is as important as the screening itself. But even film board circuit audiences are only human. They are not all extroverts in love with the sound of their own voices. Some of those with the most sensible things to say are self-conscious, or reluctant to force their opinions on others. They have to be encouraged to speak.

"The circuit projectionists, in addition to their own tasks, have to be discussion leaders. They have the difficult job of getting the audience over the initial period of hesitation, when one half does not quite know what to say, and the other half is waiting for someone else to start the ball rolling.

"The object of the discussion trailer" Mr. Hawes points out, "is to emphasize a number of points which arise from the main film on the program, so that the audience has them in mind and is ready to carry on discussion of them without further hesitation. In particular, they raise issues which relate the subject of the film to the lives and problems of the audiences.

A series of these trailers were first made late in 1943 for use on the rural film circuits and they proved very successful. Steps were later taken to stimulate discussion on the trade union film circuits through the use of similar discussion trailers, and these have proved equally as successful. In these trailers a group of people, some experts on the subject, and others representative of the plain citizen, discuss the implications of a particular film.

"When these trailers were first planned, it was decided that certain principles would have to be followed out, namely:

"First, the discussion should take place amongst a group of people as similar as possible to the groups which form the circuit audiences, not between three or four people around the table. Groups of 30 to 40 trade unionists were therefore gathered in different towns, and eight or 10 speakers were selected from them.

"Next, the trailers should raise points for discussion, but not go into them at great length, although they should give an indication of the way they could be discussed. Moreover, these points should be as topical as possible, and they should be down-to-earth basic topics likely to be in the minds of trade unionists, not abstract generalizations.

Finally, the purpose of the trailers should be obvious, so as to avoid confusion in the minds of the audience. The titles, the opening commentary, and the final speech of the discussion chairman were therefore planned to make the function of the trailer quite clear.

"The shooting presented certain problems. The trailers ran to about half a reel, all synchronized dialogue spoken by people who were not professional actors. This had to be shot in a week end, because a group of industrial workers could not be kept for longer than that. During the week their spare time is too limited and they have to be at work too early in the morning to make it reasonable to expect them to stay late at night on the shooting. It must be remembered, too, that to spend most of the week end under the heat and glare of half a dozen 2 K. W. lamps is no small ordeal. For those of them who had to speak lines it was even worse.

"When the group was assembled speakers



had to be selected. This again was no easy matter as the director had not seen any of the people before, except sometimes the chairman, and not everyone has the gift of appearing natural in front of camera and microphone. The results have been extremely interesting. The keenness of the trade unionists, and their willingness to assist in the filming, combined with their concern with the subjects under discussion, has made their speeches on the screen particularly convincing and sincere.

"This interest shown by many of the unions, their genuine desire to be helpful in the making of the trailers, and their willingness to give up precious time to the filming, have been basic factors in their production.

"The work of producing trailers has been a real partnership between the unions and the National Film Board. The trailers have been able to get down to real issues and to provide a solid basis for discussion on matters which have sometimes been extremely controversial. Being designed for a specific audience, they have been able to go straight to the problems in the minds of trade unionists without weakening their effects by trying to appeal to several different types of audience. The greatest interest shown in them, not only on the circuits, but in many other quarters, especially those concerned with adult education, has been remarkable," Mr. Hawes concludes.

Typical films recently shown on the National Film Board trade union circuits reveal that Canada's government film agency provides the Canadian people with a variety of films, dealing not alone with purely Canadian topics, but also portraying issues of common concern to Canada and her allies. The United States, the British Commonwealth and the Soviet Union are among countries thus interpreted in both Canadian-produced films and films received from these nations for distribution by the Board.

The director of distribution for the National Film Board, Dr. Malcolm Ross, recently outlined developments and present trends in Canadian film production and distribution through the board, pointing out that the international distribution of Canadian-made films would increase steadily during the next few years. Arrangements have been made for the exchange of documentary films between Canada and the U.S.S.R., France and Mexico, and there is already an extensive exchange of films between Canada and other parts of the British Commonwealth as well as the U. S. A. It is hoped in this way to present a fair picture of Canada abroad as well as to bring to Canadians an authentic picture of other nations.

For instance, a feature length film "This is Canada", is now being made by the National Film Board at the request of the U. S. S. R. This film, which is being recorded in Russian, is to be shown in all schools in Russia, along with displays from the National Film Board graphics division and photographic material for use in the school rooms of Russia. The purpose of this film is to interpret Canada in her domestic and international aspects to other countries.

Several versions of "This is Canada" are also being made in Spanish and Portuguese for distribution to Central and South American countries, and Canadian films in Chinese and Hindustani are being shown in the Far East through the British Ministry of Information. It is planned to distribute films throughout the liberated countries of Europe and in Germany and these films are now in the process of production. Each foreign language version of a film is adapted to the particular interests of the country to which it will be sent. As an

example, the Russian version of a film will contain a sequence dealing with the life of Canadians of Ukrainian stock, while the French version will show more scenes than the Russian version portraying life in the French-speaking Province of Quebec.

Since 1940, the National Film Board has turned out more than 900 films and discussion trailers. In addition to these, many French and foreign-language versions have been released by the board as well as news reel items, and numerous films have been collected from United States and British sources and made available to Canadians.

In order to meet the ever-increasing demands for films, the Board serves 55 regional libraries across the Dominion from which community groups of all kinds including trade unions, schools, clubs, farmers' associations and every type of civic body may obtain prints of films dealing with matters of immediate interest to them.

The value of visual education was recognized by Canadian naval, military and air force officials shortly after the outbreak of World War II and during the war years the National Film Board made more than 30 special war training films for the armed forces, and about 50 other films on Canada's war effort, many of which were shown regularly in theaters throughout Canada. These latter were released under the titles: "Canada Carries On" and "World in Action." An outstanding film, "Now—the Peace," one of the "World in Action" series, which will shortly go out on the trade union film circuits, won the highest praise of the delegates to the World Peace Conference when it was shown at San Francisco.

Arrangements were also made by the National Film Board to give Canadians as complete coverage of the Japanese war as of the war in Europe, and a N.F.B. unit was sent to Australia to cover the action in the South Pacific. In addition to this service, considerable footage of film was also obtained from British and American film units.

The end of the war in Europe and the sudden collapse of Japan posed a few problems for the National Film Board and production had to be somewhat modified, but the board, in releasing the film "Now—the Peace," showed clearly that it was prepared for almost any emergency. Several other films dealing with postwar problems were also released just before and shortly after V-J Day.

Similar readiness in dealing with postwar problems is reflected in new films now being released to the non-theatrical circuits. Reconstruction and rehabilitation matters have come in for considerable discussion and attention by the N. F. B. film producers, who have been working in cooperation with the newly-formed Federal Department of Reconstruction in Ottawa. At the present moment most films under production deal with such subjects as rehabilitation and reconversion, the return of the veteran to industry, and the responsibility of the community to the returned man and his responsibility to the community.

New films dealing with industrial development are also on the production schedule. One of the finest of these is "Valley of the Tennessee." This is an outstanding American film of the significant irrigation project carried out by the United States Government in the Tennessee Valley, and it reveals how public works can contribute to employment and higher living standards in an area needing organization and planning for full production and welfare. The National Film Board has produced a discussion trailer for this film.

A film now ready for release is an American short entitled "A Story with Two Endings," with a discussion trailer produced by the N. F. B., which brings the problem of inflation home to the man who may be thinking of cashing in his War Bonds and going on a buying spree. This film shows how soaring prices and over-production hysteria after the last war plunged the world into mass unem-

ployment and depression. Then, showing Canada's wartime controls which have already prevented the dizzy price inflation of 27 years ago, the film brings labor leaders to the screen to tell the audience that today's workers are making certain this war's ending will bring the security they have been fighting for.

Another film ready for release is "Return of the Veteran to Industry." This grapples with the problems the ex-servicemen will face coming back to their jobs, and outlines some of the plans made by Canadian industry to deal with the problems.

Accompanying all these films will be discussion trailers photographed by the National Film Board in different sections of Canada outlining what Canadian workers themselves think about these vital questions.

In addition to these films on rehabilitation, the National Film Board plans to distribute films on all phases of workers' problems, including housing, community problems, vocational training, economic stabilization, as well as scientific, agricultural and cultural films on Canada's art, music and historical background. In the making now are films on rural electrification, operation of health units and community centers.

The work of the National Film Board is closely integrated with the plans of other Canadian cultural bodies. Representatives of the Board attended the conference of the Canadian Association for Adult Education in Winnipeg early this year; they also contributed film suggestions to the plans of the Dominion postwar work in agriculture at a conference in Guelph in June, and the board was represented at the New York conference of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in the Post-War World.

Canada developed to high degree, films as a medium for public service as well as for recreation during the war years. While Canada cannot claim to have been the originator of the documentary film, it can claim to have advanced further than any other single nation in putting films into action for public service.

Trade union organizations in Canada have had no small part in this, and trade union educationalists and labor organizers concerned with informational film trends in many countries are closely following the work of the Canadian National Film Board.

What the Canadian film organization believes to be the role films can play in a democracy is perhaps best summed up in the following words of the National Film Board commissioner, taken from an address which he delivered last year to the delegates of the International Labor Office at their conference in Philadelphia:

"We had to come sooner or later to a more realistic conception of our information to industry. We discovered that absenteeism might have a great deal to do with local transport, local health or local housing conditions. We discovered that there was a basis in reason, even local reason, for the attitude and actions of the people. We discovered that the co-operation of workers in any effort, national or otherwise, is dependent on the amenities which surround not only their lives inside the factory, but their lives outside it. We discovered that the degree of their participation depends on the degree to which, as free men, they are allowed to participate in the understanding, direction and management of their own work and their own destiny. . . . We have a people hungry for a knowledge of the future, for a chance to understand what is in the making and how they can best participate in it. The people want film materials which will help them in their actual and present citizenship . . . films about a world which is organically related to their own interests and their own functions within the nation."

Canadian documentary films are made by the National Film Board for these purposes. In their distribution to trade unions, they are being brought to the people of Canada, for whom they were made.



## BOOMING SOUTH

(Continued from page 348)

companies frequently hold options to buy specific plants at the end of the war and, for that reason, other firms which might be interested in buying facilities cannot consider them although the facilities may be available to them later. Under these conditions, businessmen who do not hold options can only think generally about what they can do after the war; they cannot make definite plans.

- 2) It is highly desirable that the leaders in the communities in which war plants are located participate in making plans for conversion. Regardless of whether or not these community leaders have ideas that can be used, the fact that they have had an opportunity to participate in the planning activities is an expression of one of the principles of free enterprise,—that of giving everyone an equal opportunity,—and can result in the people of the community accepting a portion of the responsibility for whatever action is taken. Similarly, if no action is taken, the people of the community will know why, and thus be better equipped to face up to and accept the consequences of adopting some alternative course.

Some of the new industrial opportunities which will be uncovered are bound to be in enterprises that now seem small. Southeastern Metals, Inc., which I have mentioned, is a small company. There may be an opportunity for a small plant manufacturing oil cloth, or plastics which use molding powder and wood flour, or manufacturing musical instruments. Other examples can be cited where the "class rates" affect the cost of distribution, including rubber belting, carpets, linoleum, and hand tools such as hammers, hatchets, and files. These articles generally move on "class rates," and hence opportunities will be definitely improved by the ICC order. These small businesses as separate enterprises may not be very dramatic in their early stages of development, but it must be remembered that most manufacturers have to be new and small before they can be old and large.

It is often said that "class rates" are not important to the South and West.

Apparently, the Congress of the United States thought they were; in amending the Interstate Commerce Act in 1940, it added to the act wording to the effect that "undue or unreasonable preference or advantage" and "undue prejudice or disadvantage" to "any particular region . . ." shall be unlawful. It did not except "class rates."

And those who moved heaven and earth to try to keep the Interstate Commerce Commission from even investigating the "class rate" structure evidently thought "class rates" were important.

The ICC has used "class rates" as a basis for some of the "commodity rates" which are known as "column rates," these being based upon a given percentage of "class rates." (The present ruling does not cover "commodity rates," but the explanatory report which accompanies it indicates that the ICC intends that they shall ultimately be affected by the "class rate" levels.) It appears that the ICC does use "class rate" levels as a guide in several aspects of rate making.

Finally, "class rates" are important because they apply to the kind of traffic which now

lacks bargaining power. This means the miscellaneous high-grade traffic which the small shipper may want to move in relatively small quantities.

It is, however, important not to overestimate the effect of freight rates. Even a freight rate system which gave more than justice in every respect to the South and West would not cause the desired industry to spring into being. Freight rates are of course only one of many factors in the success of industry, although I personally believe they are a key factor. Even more fundamental are the resources of materials and energy which industry must use; labor skills, technical leadership, and business initiative. (In this connection it is significant that a recent study by the University of Alabama concludes that the greatest need of the South for more complete industrialization is business enterprise.)

(For long it has been accepted doctrine that while labor in the South and West is plentiful there is a great scarcity of skilled labor. Whatever the facts in this respect may have been in the past, the allegation is certainly no longer true. I personally know that a southern manufacturer of dive bombers feels that southern labor has rendered a splendid account of itself with respect to skill and efficiency. Southern labor has been doing the most exacting work on precision industrial controls and mechanisms for bomb sites. These instances are typical, and the experience and training in war plants have built up a large backlog of workers with skill.)

The general industrial environment is extremely important, and the environment for the development of new industries in the South is good. The TVA, in a considerable part of the mid-south, has materially strengthened this environment. For instance, one of the facilities added includes some two million kilowatts of reasonably priced electricity. A nine-foot channel has been built connecting the mid-south with the midwest and the entire inland waterway system. The series of dams has the flood menace to industry pretty much under control. Conservation and development activities have strengthened the soil of the valley states and of the nation, and the people directly dependent on the land are able to make a better living; they have more money to spend. In cooperation with other agencies we have searched out ways by which the raw material resources of the valley can be used and developed into new and expanded industry. Barriers to industry, like the freight rate structure, have been studied; I think some of our work helped lay the basis for the step which the Interstate Commerce Commission has just taken.

In doing its part of the job, TVA has given a good deal of thought to the things a public agency can do to help the people in any region develop its industry. We do not think that in general direct participation by government in business would be effective or desirable. We think that, essentially, public agencies should help the people of their areas develop industry themselves, and that this involves four kinds of activity.

- 1) Assembling factual information about the kind, quality, quantity, and the location of resources that businessmen can use in determining the alternative uses to which these resources may be put.
- 2) Conducting technical and industrial economic research to ascertain the ways in which these resources may be most effectively used by a full application of modern technology and, in many cases, demonstrating the economic feasibility of such uses.
- 3) Identifying the individuals or groups of individuals who have the incentive, initiative, and capacity to engage in businesses that have been demonstrated to be economically feasible, and finally
- 4) Working with these individuals or groups, either directly or indirectly, to assist them

in any way we can to apply modern technology to the utilization of resources with profit, and at the same time produce goods and services that can be of the maximum benefit to the people as a whole.

Such an approach to industrial development is important because the people of the South and West need more than generalities in charting their industrial future. They need to know specifically what industrial opportunities, based upon the resources we have in the interior regions, can be opened up as the railroads put into effect the type of rate structure on high-grade manufactured goods which the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered.

To illustrate what public agencies can do, it was perfectly plain in the Tennessee Valley about 10 years ago that some of the fruit crops could be marketed satisfactorily only if a freezing industry were brought into existence. For certain good reasons the large companies in the freezing business were not interested in establishing freezing plants in this region at that time. One agricultural experiment station, one engineering experiment station, and the TVA teamed together in a long-term program of technical research and in experimental demonstrations of freezing processes which was intended to stimulate the development of a freezing industry. The results were applied in practice both by private and cooperative business, and the technical and market knowledge gained by the working staffs of the universities and the TVA was extremely important in helping this industry to grow and survive. Now there are some seven freezing plants in the area as well as about 110 freezer locker plants. A new industry was brought about due to the developmental work of public agencies.

\* \* \*

I should like to summarize the comments I have made with regard to the freight rate situation as it affects industrial development:

- 1) The May 15 order of the Interstate Commerce Commission is of very great importance in that it expresses the principle of fair economic opportunity to businessmen in all regions, and in that it will in the near future have favorable effects on industrial opportunities for some of the types of high-grade manufacturing which the South and West need. It points the way to a gradual removal of the uncertainties with regard to shipping costs that have been so harmful to new businesses trying to get started.
- 2) This victory could become less important if the order should be evaded by a shower of new exceptions and new commodity rates of a type which would defeat its intent. Any such development is almost certain to involve favoritism to the established manufacturing areas, on the whole. There will no doubt be a tendency in this direction.
- 3) Studies should be undertaken in the South and West to find out a good deal more about "commodity rates" and their effects on industrial development. This part of the rate structure is of very great importance and it is extremely complicated.
- 4) The South and West have a mandate to develop their resources in new industry. If they should misinterpret this mandate as a green light to an attempt to bring about a moving of factories and businesses which already exist in other areas, overwhelming opinion in other parts of the country would probably arise to make the order ineffective in one way or another. The only sound course is to assume that the nation needs more output and new industrial plants, and to be sure that, largely under their own leadership, the South and West develop new industries which "fit" the resources and environment. The state agencies have vital contributions to make.
- 5) Improvements in the freight rate structure will not alone bring about the de-



sired industrialization of the South and West. The achievement of this goal involves also the never-ending job of helping people and leadership of each region develop its resources. This job is still with us and will always continue to be, so long as the resources of our areas are not developed as well as they should be.

Personally, I am confident that far-sighted leadership in the South and West will see the significance of the step which the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken; that it will not be diverted by those of little vision, nor lulled to sleep by the thought that this one step solves the industrial problem of the South; and that they will shoulder the long-pull job of bringing about well-balanced industrialization in the South and West. As they succeed in doing this, the best interests of the nation will be served.

## GROUNDS AND GROUNDING

(Continued from page 344)

the case of an accidental ground on any of the three-line conductors a fuse or breaker would go out and there would be a power outage of larger or smaller proportions immediately. This would be bad in most industrial plants where uninterrupted service is a must of successful operation. By using a ground detector, however, the maintenance gang have the opportunity of clearing one ground before another occurs and thus prevent an outage.

On an ungrounded system with an indicator for grounds, each wire is 256 volts to ground when no accidental ground is on any of the wires. This is due to the grounding effect of the ground indicator itself. Suppose no ground indicator were used. Would there be no voltage between any of the line wires and ground? This would depend entirely on the insulation resistance of the system. On a small system such as a radio power transformer of good make and in good condition the voltage from a 440-volt line to ground (the core of the transformer) might not be measurable with ordinary electrician's instruments, nor could you feel it if you place a wet finger from wire to core of the transformer. However this is because the insulation resistance is many megohms, which it can be in such a confined space and on such a low-powered system. If on the other hand we had an industrial system of say 500 kva, the code permits an insulation resistance on the distribution as low as 5,000 ohms for an installation of this size, and if the voltage were measured with a 1000-ohm per volt meter on a 1000-volt range, the insulation resistance would be only one-half of one per cent of the meter resistance and the meter would read a voltage from each wire to ground, the value depending on the comparative resistance of each line insulation. Likewise an electrician who was grounded would get shocked (possibly fatally) through the insulation resistance of such a system if he were to touch a hot wire. However, it is perfectly possible on this ungrounded system to work any one wire safely simply by putting a temporary ground on the wire while the work is being done. In this way the work can be done safely without a power outage in that part of the system.

The I. B. E. W. has always opposed bare neutral wire which gives many connections between the current-carrying neutral and

the non-current carrying parts of the system such as switch boxes, conduit and the like, but one point of objection which I think has not been sufficiently stressed is the fact that this is productive of radio interference. These loose contacts will cause minute waves to be generated whenever vibration or a jar causes a make and break of the contact. It is of low power, but the sensitivity of present-day receivers is such that they will pick up energy of the order of one microvolt, and the wires from the system go right to the set, carrying the disturbance along with them.

While I was with the Gustav Hirsch organization, one of our best journeyman wiremen was sent out to a housing project to clear up trouble in the wiring that caused radio interference. The tenant had previously taken the radio to the service shop to have the noise removed and was charged a sizable fee for cleaning and adjusting, but when the radio was brought home the noise continued. The manager of the project thought that the trouble might be in the wiring and so called the electrician. When the electrician arrived the radio was on its good behavior and failed to make the noise although the electrician stomped on the floor and pounded on the walls. The tenant suggested the radio had fixed itself but that night the noise returned. Another electrician was dispatched to the scene and was able to produce the noise at will by jumping on the floor when all the lights were turned on as they were at night. He tried various circuits, but it seemed that the trouble wasn't which lights were on but how many. While coming through the skuttle hole from the attic where he had been investigating he noticed that the hallway had a dropped ceiling though the regular ceiling was run through on top of it. This gave him an idea, and he knocked a hole through the top ceiling and found a piece of BX just touching a furnace pipe. The heating men had followed the electricians on the construction and had run their pipe just where it was wrong from the grounding point of view. With lights on there was enough current leaking or induced into the BX sheath to cause a potential difference between the two "grounded" objects.

In a trolley car system the usual arrangement is to make the return through the rails to the sub-station. The return is thus grounded and the largest part of the current goes over the iron rails, but electrical current does not take the path of least resistance, but divides inversely as the resistance, and if there is a good, low resistance path paralleling the rails, part of the current will travel over that path. Such is the case with water mains paralleling the tracks. Part of the current leaves the rails and travels over the water main and returns to the rails at the point where the car is running. Since this is usually d. c., electrolysis often occurs which tends to eat away the water pipe and has resulted in the railway having to replace them in some cases. Bonding the rails together tends to reduce this electrolysis, by making a lower resistance path through the rails, and thus reducing the amount of current through the water mains. Since the amount of metal removed is directly proportional to the current, the time it will take to damage the pipe to the point of replacement is increased. Welding rails together can be used for the same purpose, but due to natural expansion and contraction caused by weather changes some provision must be made for that or the rails will buckle with an increase in temperature.

These previous paragraphs dealt with system grounds. The following ones are about equipment

grounds which are for the purpose of keeping non-current carrying parts at ground potential. I was called out one time to a fertilizer plant where I was informed that the Negro employees were threatening to quit because they would get shocked when they tried to insert the 220-volt power plugs from the loading machines into the three-phase receptacles. I tested with my voltmeter and found that as high as 100 volts could be measured between the receptacle housing and an iron pin driven into the earth floor. The building was a wooden frame structure with water piping in only one end of it. To get a water pipe ground on the equipment would require a 200-foot run of wire I didn't have with me, so I drove a 10-foot length of galvanized rigid conduit in a promising spot and hooked up my equipment ground to it. Imagine my chagrin when I found that I could hardly touch the ground wire while standing on the ground the drop was so great. To overcome this, I had to run that 200 feet of wire to the water line and then inform the owner that all his wiring should be gone over and old wire with defective insulation replaced, corroded conduit replaced, and panel boards cleaned and kept covered. I explained that installation of the equipment ground would prevent the accidental shocking of the employees, but that current was going to ground and was being registered on his watt hour meter for him to pay for and that if it got much worse it would blow fuses and force repairs. This experience of getting shocked off a grounded wire led me to some calculations. The tong test showed 10 amperes flowing over the ground wire and there was nearly 90 volts drop—a resistance of nine ohms, well within the code requirement for a service ground. There is an instrument similar to the megger except that it uses a c. for testing the resistance of grounds with the aid of two auxiliary grounds on this same principle. One of the auxiliary electrodes is used for completing the circuit while the other is used for measuring the drop across the ground under test.

In many war industries equipment grounding was a highly developed art. On one job where I worked, 4/0 wire was strung the length of each building (some 400 feet) 25 feet apart and five laterals were tied into each of these and also to the steel frame of the building. All these were connected to a buried cable that ran entirely around the group of buildings, and each motor frame, machine, switch box, circuit breaker enclosure, panel or other equipment was bonded to this system. The whole idea of this grounding system was to keep all these non-current-carrying parts at ground potential—to get technical, to keep the number of electrons and protons in all parts of this equipment equal. The advantage of this is that a person on wet concrete or in contact with the building frame would not get shocked when he touches any of this equipment. Moreover, no electrostatic charge could build up to a point at which it would cause a spark. This is important in explosive atmospheres.

While working with ground wires it was often observed that a slight spark would occur when breaking a circuit even though it were paralleled with a 4/0 wire. This was due to the welders using the ground wire for a return to their work. When several of these used the same wires for a return a current of many hundred amperes was carried over the wire, and though the resistance was low there was enough drop to cause the spark.

On outside work, with all the ground in the world around, many high lines are equipped with ground wires run above the current-carrying wires to prevent lightning from causing damage to the system. Here the path of least resistance idea, which was denied above for electric currents, actually works out for electrostatic discharges. A question which I'll leave open is "how does the electrostatic discharge know which is the path of least resistance before it jumps?"



## ARE WAGES TOO HIGH?

(Continued from page 342)

The war was a boon to the bituminous coal industry. Throughout the 1930's many soft coal mines had been running in the red, in spite of efforts by the Federal Government to aid the industry. The war brought net profits for the first time in years to these companies, even though their gains may be only temporary.

Some of our biggest airlines and railroads, as well as a few motor-vehicle manufacturers, likewise were operating at a deficit during the pre-war years. They, too, came out of the doldrums to enjoy large profits as a result of war orders.

Many of the corporations included in this survey received higher net profits in 1943 than they did in 1944, indicating that by last year a profit ceiling had been reached. This is particularly true of the railroads and some of the larger manufacturing concerns, especially the automobile manufacturers.

Even so, for a slight majority of the 270 corporations studied, the net-profit

trend in 1944 was still upward, and net-income figures released by a few of the corporations for the first half of 1945 show that several of them still have been increasing their earnings during the present year. Whereas the profits of United States Steel fell off slightly during the first six months of 1945 as compared with the same period in 1944, those of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Rustless Iron and Steel Company continued to rise, while Republic Steel stepped up its profits considerably during the first half of 1945. Standard Oil of California and Standard Oil of New Jersey boosted their net incomes markedly during the first half of 1945 in comparison with the same period a year ago, and the Long-Bell Lumber Company, leader in lumber profit gains during the war, continued to increase its net profits during the first six months of the present year.

Although net-income figures for the Bell Aircraft Corporation are not yet available for the first half of 1945, indications are that this blue-ribbon profit-maker was still

on the up-grade early this year. United Air Lines and Transcontinental and Western Air during the first half of 1945 continued to push their profits upward, TWA doubling the profit figure it had chalked up for the first six months of 1944. The tire manufacturers and leather companies also continued their upward trend during the first half of 1945, as shown by the net income figures of the Goodrich, Goodyear, and United States Rubber companies and by the statements filed by the Allied Kid and American Hide and Leather companies.

Now that the war is over and government war orders, employment, and wages have fallen off, corporate profits probably will drop, at least temporarily. What will happen once reconversion is accomplished remains to be seen. This much the experience of the last few years has made clear: full production, full employment, and adequate wages can be highly profitable in peace as in war, if industry decides to embark upon such a program.

TABLE II—(Continued from page 343)

Corporation	1944	Average 1936-1939	Increase	Percentage Increase
<b>Knitted Goods</b>				
Holeproof Hosiery Company.....	181,699	12,566	169,133	1,345.96
Munsingwear, Incorporated.....	368,501	174,383	194,118	111.32
Utica Knitting Company (h).....	346,173	186,706	159,467	85.41

\*Emerging from deficit position in 1936-1939.

(a) Data for years ending October 31.

(b) Data for six months ending June 30 in 1936 and for years ending June 30, 1937-1944.

(c) Data for years ending December 31 in 1936-1939 and for year ending December 30 in 1944.

(d) Data for years ending June 30.

(e) Data for years ending July 31 in 1936-1938, for 11 months ending June 30 in 1939, and for year ending June 30 in 1944.

(f) Data for year ending June 30 in 1936, for nine months ending March 31 in 1937, and for years ending March 31 in 1938, 1939, and 1944.

(g) Data for years ending December 31 in 1936-1939 and for year ending September 30 in 1944.

(h) Net income before allowance for depreciation.

(i) Data for years ending November 30 in 1936-1939 and for year ending December 2 in 1944.

TABLE III

INCREASES IN CORPORATE NET PROFITS FROM 1936-1939 TO 1944  
NON-MANUFACTURING

Corporation	1944	Average 1936-1939	Increase	Percentage Increase
<b>Bituminous Coal Mining</b>				
Consolidated Coal Company.....	\$ 508,769	\$ 15,529	\$ 493,240	3,176.25%
Peabody Coal Company (a).....	1,952,304	470,217	1,482,087	315.19
Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal Company.....	82,540	27,050	55,490	205.14
Pittston Company.....	1,527,317	—1,264,286	2,791,603*	
Consolidation Coal Company, Incorporated.....	2,282,934	—443,704	2,726,638*	
<b>Copper Mining</b>				
Anaconda Copper Mining Company (b).....	31,423,129	19,262,215	12,160,914	63.13
Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company.....	1,069,641	880,090	189,551	21.54
<b>Airlines</b>				
American Airlines, Incorporated.....	4,396,163	406,863	3,989,300	980.50
Pan American Airways Corporation.....	1,619,309	874,220	745,089	85.23
United Airlines, Incorporated.....	6,614,991	—151,973	6,766,964*	
Transcontinental and Western Air, Incorporated.....	2,752,960	—355,210	3,108,170*	
<b>Railroads</b>				
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.....	16,101,393	828,730	15,272,663	1,854.97
Southern Railway Company.....	22,261,814	1,192,294	21,069,520	1,767.14
New Orleans and Northeastern Railway Company (c).....	1,712,116	113,596	1,598,520	1,407.20
Illinois Central Railroad Company.....	17,385,616	1,621,773	15,763,843	972.01
Southern Pacific Company.....	36,719,660	3,641,422	33,078,238	908.39
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.....	54,542,635	8,597,076	45,945,559	534.43
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company.....	24,647,122	4,341,880	20,305,242	467.66
Great Northern Railway Company.....	23,396,966	7,848,223	15,548,743	198.11
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	64,720,431	22,434,251	42,286,180	188.49
New York Central Railroad Company.....	35,789,939	—89,833	35,879,772*	
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....	20,914,438	—2,732,114	23,646,552*	

\*Emerging from deficit position in 1936-1939.

(a) Data for years ending April 30.

(b) Net income before allowance for depletion.

(c) Preliminary income figures.



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Reference \_\_\_\_\_ EEE

## CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 363)

turning veterans as well as to those who were working during the war.

Also participating in the program was Joseph Gerl, president of Sonora Radio and Television Corporation, who gave a short address.

Music was provided by a great orchestra featuring Mark Fischer, the "golden-voiced" tenor.

RAY J. ZACHARSKI, Asst. B. M.

## DEATH CLAIMS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1945

L. U.	Name	Amount
277	J. J. Cullen	\$825.00
558	G. M. Verden	650.00
558	W. T. Jeter	1,000.00
23	C. E. Miller	1,000.00
I. O. (22)	R. E. Nownes	1,000.00
697	William C. Erickson	1,000.00
3	F. W. Butts	1,000.00
576	R. B. Odom	825.00
396	William J. Ryan	1,000.00
501	C. W. Danker	1,000.00
I. O. (429)	S. C. Blanton	825.00
I. O. (427)	William Hobkirk	1,000.00
38	J. A. Pokorni	1,000.00
721	E. W. Schroeder	825.00
732	J. D. Griffin	825.00
77	William B. Anderson	1,000.00
5	A. F. Fox	1,000.00
I. O. (776)	P. R. O'Sullivan	1,000.00
27	F. S. Ridgely	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	J. P. Faulkner	475.00
953	K. E. Mostoller	300.00
160	E. E. Hoffman	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	V. A. Sammartino	1,000.00
595	E. C. Nice	650.00
I. O. (58)	T. R. Pheley	1,000.00
38	C. M. Knight	825.00
39	T. H. English	1,000.00
31	O. O. Lang	1,000.00
I. O. (369)	J. C. Baum	825.00
638	J. F. Gottfried	475.00
65	C. J. Hasselschwardt	1,000.00
11	W. E. Swiney	300.00
I. O. (558)	C. W. Phillips	650.00
3	F. P. Schaffner	1,000.00
114	H. G. Berg	1,000.00
751	L. A. Larsen	650.00
9	D. M. Craig	300.00
I. O. (9)	C. W. Hunter	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	C. H. Marshall	1,000.00
I. O. (300)	F. M. Stearns	650.00
386	G. V. Godwin	475.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (637)	T. L. Blair	\$25.00
134	J. D. Shea	1,000.00
I. O. (674)	B. H. Keane	300.00
134	F. Wilson	1,000.00
134	E. J. Hurdon	1,000.00
130	D. H. Ravestles	300.00
I. O. (677)	R. M. Sharpe	1,000.00
113	G. E. Lindsey	250.00
398	B. L. Diamond	825.00
134	H. Taugner	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	William E. Fields	475.00
275	W. Gerst	1,000.00
494	A. Mosegan	1,000.00
I. O. (31)	R. E. Ekquist	475.00
3	B. Chasnowitz	1,000.00
64	E. E. Pugh	1,000.00
1047	R. S. Richardson	650.00
759	L. B. Turpin	650.00
125	William H. Whitlow, Jr.	1,000.00
708	R. E. Cunningham	1,000.00
134	H. W. Anderson	1,000.00
I. O. (48)	J. J. Cole	1,000.00
I. O. (1147)	P. J. Huban	825.00
134	William M. Hogue	700.00
125	Vern S. Lucas	825.00
22	A. F. Stalling	825.00
113	J. A. Kampling	1,000.00
1248	F. H. Partridge	650.00
I. O. (48)	J. G. Markwith	825.00
995	J. W. Payne	650.00
I. O. (143)	P. L. Acrl	475.00
I. O. (570)	T. R. Edmondson	650.00
84	R. E. Gaines	300.00
574	M. L. Wynkoop	825.00
508	T. H. Defoe	300.00
I. O. (494)	J. W. Melcher	1,000.00
I. O. (858)	D. Harris	1,000.00
I. O. (212)	C. Voellmecke	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	W. G. Stevens	650.00
18	D. H. Gillie	1,000.00
794	W. H. Snow	1,000.00
98	H. Fisher	1,000.00
934	W. H. Talley	825.00
369	William C. Brown	1,000.00
339	George Baldock	150.00
836	John McPherson	150.00
41	Philip Wipperman	150.00
277	Louis Hirling	150.00
I. O. (77)	John D. Fisher	150.00
I. O. (435)	John J. McBride	650.00
326	William Walsh	150.00
160	Chester G. Morfitt	150.00
I. O. (348)	W. I. Gibson	1,000.00
3	John D. Weber	150.00
105	C. F. Waters	475.00

\$73,050.00

## MERCURY POOL TYPE TUBES

(Continued from page 351)

est wave length. A beam of electrons, on the other hand, is considered as a flight of particles proceeding along straight lines, with no wave nature attributable to it, and the above limitations, therefore, do not apply. (Recently theories have been proposed attributing a wave nature to the electron, but according to these theories the wave length would be extremely short and the use of a beam of electrons in place of a beam of light would still extend the range of the ordinary microscope many thousandfold.)

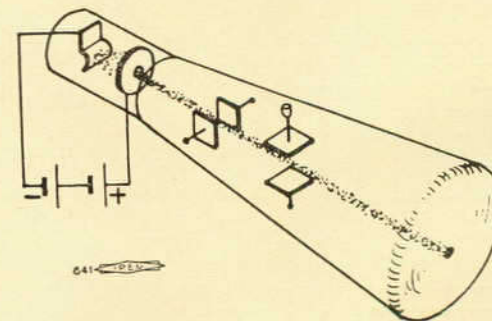


FIG. 23

In an electron microscope the beam of electrons is produced and focused in a manner similar to the one found in cathode ray oscillographs and the object to be studied, supported on an extremely thin film of collodion, is placed in its path. The beam of electrons is capable of penetrating the film of collodion but is stopped by the object, thus causing an "electronic shadow" which is thrown on either a photographic plate or a fluorescent screen. In either case it is necessary, of course, to have the whole chamber, including the space where the object is located, completely evacuated, since the beam of electrons could not penetrate

very far if the electrons were to collide with any gas molecules. Even with the limitations imposed by this condition, however, the electron microscope has proved to be of extreme value in the industrial as well as in the medical field. The magnifications obtainable with it are in the order of 100,000 diameters compared to a value of 3,000 diameters as the upper limit of the optical microscope.

## Conclusion

This discussion has attempted to show that electron tubes are essentially control and measuring devices. Their sensitivity and speed of response far exceeds that of older devices available to the control engineer for similar purposes. However, having more sensitive instruments at his disposal does not mean that he will now be able to perform miracles. Indeed, this new brand of electrical engineering faces in its development the grave danger of not being judged by its merits and by the problems it has already helped to solve, but by its inability to match the glamor and imagination attributed to it in popular magazines and advertisements.

## STRONG IMPULSE

(Continued from page 349)

topics as economic analysis; trade union problems and policy; the supervisor and union management; and personnel and management controls. The I. B. E. W. has sent five fellows to the Harvard trade union course.

Several other leading universities have established plans somewhat along the lines of the Harvard project in that they are tailored for the development of experienced, adult labor leaders. Notable among these are the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago, designed to promote collaboration and interchange of viewpoints of students, faculty, labor, management and government executives, and the trade union fellowship program at Yale University. The latter, like many other workers' education projects, has been temporarily interrupted, because of the combined effects of wartime manpower shortages and the draft.

Cornell University has quite recently inaugurated the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations which will offer a four-year college program leading to a degree of bachelor of industrial relations. In addition it offers extension services in industrial centers of the state and also conducts short courses and conferences to promote greater understanding between labor and management.

The University of Michigan, through its Workers' Education Service, has been very active in that state during the past year. In conjunction with the A. F. of L. central labor offices or with the C. I. O. councils it has organized numerous series of group labor discussions. It has also held informal classes in a number of Michigan communities on collective bargaining, labor legislation, social philosophy, public speaking, shop stewardship and good union administration. Its staff members have also aided many unions throughout Michigan in conducting labor forums and public lectures. The service has been singular in experimenting with radio programs, films and other forms of visual education, a technique admirably adapted to the needs of working people.

Other prominent educational institutions active in the field of workers' education include the state universities of California, Colorado, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire,



New York, North Carolina and Virginia. The Virginia program is another which has been temporarily halted on account of the war, but its resumption is planned for the near future. Marquette University, at which the I. B. E. W. held its electronics school early this year, Wellesley College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania State College, Purdue, Wayne, Rutgers and the University of Toledo are among the many others which have made significant contributions to this energetic movement.

#### OLD WAR HORSES (Continued from page 341)

personally contact my old school principal who more than once in discussing with me my boyhood days would always remind me that never, at any time, was I ever the brightest boy in school.

But the idea I want to put over was that during my school vacation period I worked at the town cannery and received in return for my labor the munificent sum of six cents per hour, and my weekly wage depended entirely on the quantity of fruit or vegetables sent in from the rural districts for canning purposes. If I was fortunate enough to work 60 hours I received a full week's pay of \$3.60. With this huge salary my parents were able to clothe me—buy my books for school and in many other ways it helped to narrow that financial gap which was so noticeable between their son and other kids whose parents were in a higher wage or salary bracket.

The main reason for this present-day, frenzied gold-rush was due to the construction and operation of the Cincinnati plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. Much more could be said concerning this plant than my allotted space permits, but here are a few outstanding facts. It was the largest project ever under construction in our jurisdiction and was carried on electrically under the able supervision of Brother Fred Stall of L. U. No. 212. At its peak about 1000 electrical workers were employed.

Ground was broken October 23, 1940, and from there sprang the largest single airplane-engine-producing unit in the world. It was a transformation of a rural cornfield into a \$145,000,000 aircraft-engine plant covering 260 acres with 5,500,000 square feet of floor space. Here 60,000 14 and 18 cylinder engines, that furnished power for flying fortresses, were produced, prior to the manufacture of the B-29 Superfortresses each of which was sent on its death-dealing mission over Japan and its possessions.

Peak of production saw 35,000 employees working on a round-the-clock schedule. A considerable amount of this labor was secured from the rural districts of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia, persons who were more than eager to contribute their bit toward war-time production in exchange for undreamed-of wages.

But the goose that laid the golden egg finally passed out. This enormous plant is now idle, following the announcement by the management on August 17, 1945, that it would be turned over to the Government due to cancellation of wartime contracts.

Our human interest story at this time has to do with a typical southern colored matron and her offspring. It took place on an East End street car which I had boarded en route to visit with my aged mother (age 89 years).

There was nothing unusual about this person except her appearance, her actions at this time were perfectly normal and had

her personal appearance received more attention she, without question, would have been a very attractive colored woman of about 35 years. She left the car at Carrel Street and as she moved away from her seat I noticed two pennies on the floor. I picked them up and offered them to her. She refused them stating they did not belong to her. It was only two cents, but with poverty written over her entire person she certainly could have found some use for even two cents. I could not help feeling a certain admiration for her honesty. Somewhat later my visit with my mother was over and I was on my way back to the city. On reaching Carrel Street, this same person boarded the car I was on. At this time it was quite noticeable that she was extremely nervous and excited. I believe she now was the most tragic figure I ever saw. She was crying pitifully and mopping her face with a square cloth apparently torn from an old calico garment.

Suddenly she started shrieking, "He'll never come back to me!" and "O God help my head!" These two sentences she repeated over and over again. She seemed to live in a world all her own and was a person whom anyone would instantly pity. All eyes of the few passengers aboard the car were directed toward her and I believe all had an urge to approach her and offer consolation if possible, but all the physical facts connected with the case seemed to prevent this, and when I left the car at my transfer point she was still sobbing bitterly and repeating the above sentences at almost regular intervals.

The following day (Sunday) I noticed a very small article in the morning paper stating that officials were dragging the river for the bodies of two colored men who had drowned after an improvised boat which they were using while fishing had capsized in the Ohio River at the foot of Carrel Street.

I have no way of linking the above incidents together—but if I did perhaps I am wrong again in harboring the thought that it makes a story worth repeating. I give it to you for what you may think it is worth.

Good-bye and good luck.

—E. W. SIMONTON,  
formerly press secretary of  
L. U. No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### THE DUKE OF TOLEDO

Editor:

I think it is a splendid idea to have some of the old scribes exchange letters and views in the columns of our very popular I. B. E. W. magazine and I will be looking forward with no little anticipation for this chance to renew old acquaintance with friends of these columns.

Reporting the labor situation here in Toledo, I am afraid will not be pleasant reading. For while the war that is being fought with shot and shell for democracy is at an end, the war on the home front for labor's right of collective bargaining is fast increasing in intensity.

The Electrical Workers L. U. 245, one of the oldest locals in the Brotherhood, has been invaded by the enemy, the C. I. O., and an election has been called for to determine whether or not we shall continue in harmonious negotiation under our present A. F. of L. contract, or to have a group from the assembly line of our auto industry dictate to us how to distribute electricity over the lines that we the Electrical Workers built,

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under conditions that we ourselves have made in years of union activities.

That is the condition that confronts the returned member to civilian reconversion. After successfully ending a war to make America safe to live in, now he must fight a battle on the home front to make America safe to work in. The principle of the attack by the C. I. O. here in Toledo, in its intent, is no different from the Pearl Harbor attack. Jurisdictional bargaining rights and labor control dictated to by the wrong group can spell the undoing of everything that organized labor has accomplished in these many years of peaceful negotiations.

The older members from leaders to working members have failed to hold the militant support of the younger members who in turn have allowed the propaganda of the enemy labor organizations to buy them for a dollar, while we continue to fight among ourselves.

The labor leaders are fighting among themselves, the members are fighting each other and are trying to cure labor's ills by taking the sugar-coated pills of the enemy—a concoction of dope that is prescribed by them to poison the mind against the present system of government where labor is concerned.

After too many years of organizing the workers, the present labor leaders are unwilling to admit that younger men have been schooled since their little-red-school-house days, and are unable to cope with the modern ways of the worker.

What Toledo needs are some young ideas by younger men carrying the fight of labor to a new and glorious victory. For the A. F. of L. affiliates more cooperation and less fault-finding will still assure the workers in Toledo who have carried the banner for a good many years a V-L day—"Victory for Labor."

Bargaining rights is the part of the Bill of Rights that labor must protect, and this right cannot be assured by fighting your brother from the enemy trenches. Let all business agents get wise to themselves and remember that a streamlined train in these modern days does not go down the track throwing sparks from a "wood-burner" engine.

We here in Toledo have a beautiful set-up in working conditions under our present contract, after years of fighting for them. Now is it worth fighting to keep?

—EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,  
formerly press secretary of

L. U. No. 245, Toledo, Ohio.

Brother D. C. Bach (Bachie) could not contribute because of the press of work at the Electrical Bureau, Atlantic City, New Jersey.





10-1	220785	227897	L. U.	196261	196800	B-72	(Cont.)	L. U.	56087	56097	239	(Cont.)	L. U.	441751	441760	B-309	211613	211634	L. U.	112141	112174	L. U.	302523	292539	
B-2	87873	87879	B-16	552861	553603	B-73	225614	B-137	217232	217274	B-138	217232	B-139	217232	217274	B-244	417511	417512	B-310	116326	116376	B-372	680713	B-450	543832
B-3	439578	439905	22	765257	765260	B-74	330231	B-140	497287	497297	B-141	497287	B-142	497287	497297	B-245	283431	283438	B-311	680713	680714	B-373	684726	B-451	543832
B-4	440251	440295	26	748959	748969	B-75	482086	B-143	71774	71778	B-144	71774	B-145	71774	71778	B-246	417340	417343	B-312	814214	814258	B-374	742588	B-452	543832
B-5	720369	720371	27	885421	885580	B-76	590488	B-146	79284	79284	B-147	79284	B-148	79284	79284	B-247	52027	52027	B-313	95313	95313	B-375	95313	B-453	543832
B-6	91163	91170	28	241515	241515	B-77	3947	B-149	708336	708360	B-150	708336	B-151	708336	708360	B-248	380431	380438	B-314	224401	224405	B-376	224401	B-454	543832
B-7	91163	91170	29	91163	91170	B-78	4303	B-152	20494	20515	B-153	20494	B-154	20494	20515	B-249	40266	40266	B-315	95313	95313	B-377	95313	B-455	543832
B-8	91367	93478	30	111653	111654	B-79	443751	B-155	443751	443751	B-156	443751	B-157	443751	443751	B-250	17181	17191	B-316	425448	425562	B-378	425448	B-456	543832
OA	36632	36725	31	295413	295500	B-80	447001	B-158	136734	136734	B-159	136734	B-160	136734	136734	B-251	746231	746242	B-317	801974	802061	B-379	801974	B-457	543832
B-9	36815	36847	B-26	625501	625549	B-81	837307	B-161	180713	180750	B-162	180713	B-163	180713	180750	B-252	633571	633620	B-318	282350	282377	B-380	790903	B-458	543832
XG	2015	2093	B-30	117014	117022	B-82	837307	B-164	493501	493515	B-165	493501	B-166	493501	493515	B-253	167724	167735	B-319	814214	814258	B-381	814214	B-459	543832
B-10	84893	84894	B-31	614212	614220	B-83	5251	B-167	81667	81667	B-168	81667	B-169	81667	81667	B-254	507751	507790	B-320	151006	151006	B-382	151006	B-460	543832
B-11	341225	341279	B-32	614212	614220	B-84	637731	B-170	20104	20118	B-171	20104	B-172	20104	20118	B-255	614876	614892	B-321	425448	425562	B-383	425448	B-461	543832
B-12	341225	341279	B-33	652904	653028	B-85	889779	B-173	889779	889779	B-174	889779	B-175	889779	889779	B-256	614876	614892	B-322	425448	425562	B-384	425448	B-462	543832
B-13	36270	36357	B-34	709075	709075	B-86	101726	B-176	101726	101726	B-177	101726	B-178	101726	101726	B-257	614876	614892	B-323	425448	425562	B-385	425448	B-463	543832
B-14	20846	22260	B-35	148886	150000	B-87	148775	B-179	148775	148775	B-180	148775	B-181	148775	148775	B-258	614876	614892	B-324	425448	425562	B-386	425448	B-464	543832
B-15	7584	7587	B-36	213750	213757	B-88	293658	B-182	293658	293658	B-183	293658	B-184	293658	293658	B-259	614876	614892	B-325	425448	425562	B-387	425448	B-465	543832
B Leiton	7584	7587	B-37	423824	423920	B-89	476678	B-185	476678	476678	B-186	476678	B-187	476678	476678	B-260	614876	614892	B-326	425448	425562	B-388	425448	B-466	543832
B-16	8996	9008	B-38	498751	499222	B-90	134660	B-188	134660	134660	B-189	134660	B-190	134660	134660	B-261	614876	614892	B-327	425448	425562	B-389	425448	B-467	543832
4	92349	93353	B-39	985101	985505	B-91	292880	B-191	292880	292880	B-192	292880	B-193	292880	292880	B-262	614876	614892	B-328	425448	425562	B-390	425448	B-468	543832
B-17	119237	119248	B-40	198472	198505	B-92	292880	B-194	292880	292880	B-195	292880	B-196	292880	292880	B-263	614876	614892	B-329	425448	425562	B-391	425448	B-469	543832
B-18	131251	131259	B-41	244592	244592	B-93	488330	B-197	488330	488330	B-198	488330	B-199	488330	488330	B-264	614876	614892	B-330	425448	425562	B-392	425448	B-470	543832
B-19	135066	136002	B-42	764750	764750	B-94	516088	B-200	516088	516088	B-201	516088	B-202	516088	516088	B-265	614876	614892	B-331	425448	425562	B-393	425448	B-471	543832
B-20	592501	592800	B-43	682392	682473	B-95	704680	B-203	704680	704719	B-204	704680	B-205	704680	704719	B-266	614876	614892	B-332	425448	425562	B-394	425448	B-472	543832
B-21	594001	594480	35	483845	484011	B-96	709092	B-206	709092	709133	B-207	709092	B-208	709092	709133	B-267	614876	614892	B-333	425448	425562	B-395	425448	B-473	543832
B-22	594596	594613	37	72517	72531	B-97	659251	B-209	659251	659364	B-210	659251	B-211	659251	659364	B-268	614876	614892	B-334	425448	425562	B-396	425448	B-474	543832
B-23	686326	686770	B-38	508326	508884	B-98	679204	B-212	679204	679245	B-213	679204	B-214	679204	679245	B-269	614876	614892	B-335	425448	425562	B-397	425448	B-475	543832
B-24	687161	687335	B-39	533327	533327	B-99	79899	B-215	79899	80148	B-216	79899	B-217	79899	80148	B-270	614876	614892	B-336	425448	425562	B-398	425448	B-476	543832
B-25	690001	690258	B-40	583943	583943	B-100	678795	B-218	678795	678840	B-219	678795	B-220	678795	678840	B-271	614876	614892	B-337	425448	425562	B-399	425448	B-477	543832
B-26	710984	710984	B-41	889779	889779	B-101	889779	B-221	889779	889779	B-222	889779	B-223	889779	889779	B-272	614876	614892	B-338	425448	425562	B-400	425448	B-478	543832
B-27	711960	712083	B-39	285741	285750	B-102	101726	B-224	101726	101728	B-225	101726	B-226	101726	101728	B-273	614876	614892	B-339	425448	425562	B-401	425448	B-479	543832
B-28	712556	712586	B-40	642751	643120	B-103	148775	B-227	148775	148777	B-228	148775	B-229	148775	148777	B-274	614876	614892	B-340	425448	425562	B-402	425448	B-480	543832
B-29	713988	714000	B-41	887373	887388	B-104	401251	B-230	401251	401305	B-231	401251	B-232	401251	401305	B-275	614876	614892	B-341	425448	425562	B-403	425448	B-481	543832
B-30	719461	719529	40	184206	184349	B-105	968894	B-233	968894	969000	B-234	968894	B-235	968894	969000	B-276	614876	614892	B-342	425448	425562	B-404	425448	B-482	543832
B-31	777001	777266	B-41	135004	135468	B-106	724422	B-236	724422	724431	B-237	724422	B-238	724422	724431	B-277	614876	614892	B-343	425448	425562	B-405	425448	B-483	543832
B-32	777969	778203	B-42	125511	125592	B-107	669280	B-239	669280	669303	B-240	669280	B-241	669280	669303	B-278	614876	614892	B-344	425448	425562	B-406	425448	B-484	543832
B-33	779652	780009	B-43	349676	349678	B-108	780009	B-242	780009	780015	B-243	780009	B-244	780009	780015	B-279	614876	614892	B-345	425448	425562	B-407	425448	B-485	543832
B-34	78917	789510	B-44	430699	430712	B-109	968624	B-245	968624	968631	B-246	968624	B-247	968624	968631	B-280	614876	614892	B-346	425448	425562	B-408	425448	B-486	543832
B-35	900001	900204	B-45	826242	826248	B-110	347615	B-248	347615	347625	B-249	347615	B-250	347615	347625	B-281	614876	614892	B-347	425448	425562	B-409	425448	B-487	543832
B-36	902923	903200	B-46	749657	749663	B-111	869	B-251	869	8912	B-252	869	B-253	869	8912	B-282	614876	614892	B-348	425448	425562	B-410	425448	B-488	543832
B-37	905431	905712	B-47	91021	9162	B-112	91021	B-254	91021	9162	B-255	91021	B-256	91021	9162	B-283	614876	614892	B-349	425448	425562	B-411	425448	B-489	543832
B-38	906511	906750	B-48	396212	396212	B-113	91021	B-257	91021	9162	B-258	91021	B-259	91021	9162	B-284	614876	614892	B-350	425448	425562	B-412	425448	B-490	543832
B-39	908500	908502	B-49	790504	790506	B-114	91021	B-260	91021	9162	B-261	91021	B-262	91021	9162	B-285	614876	614892	B-351	425448	425562	B-413	425448	B-491	543832
B-40	997770	998552	B-50	53720	53752	B-115	76471	B-263	76471	76500	B-264	76471	B-265	76471	76500	B-286	614876	614892	B-352	425448	425562	B-414	425448	B-492	543832
7	630359	630363	B-51	207149	207152	B-116	231454	B-266	231454	231502	B-267	231454	B-268	231454	231502	B-287	614876	614892	B-353	425448	425562	B-415	425448	B-493	543832
8	513057	513062	B-52	232642	232727	B-117	232642	B-269	232642	232727	B-270	232642	B-271	232642	232727	B-288	614876	614892	B-354	425448	425562	B-416	425448	B-494	543832
B-41	738195	738209	B-53	265336	265336	B-118	265336	B-272	265336	265336	B-273	265336	B-274	265336	265336	B-289	614876	614892	B-355	425448	425562	B-417	425448	B-495	543832
B-42																									



<b>B-530</b> (Cont.)	<b>B-615</b> (Cont.)	<b>B-694</b>	<b>B-695</b>	<b>B-774</b> (Cont.)	<b>B-850</b>	<b>B-925</b>	<b>B-997</b>	<b>B-1074</b>
533 556165 565168	B 678720 678731	694-U 893545 893553	B 646369 646387	B 646369 646387	B 247075 247156	B 118831 118856	B 889957 889966	B 87321 87325
534 224009 224207	B 810600 810609	B 206154 206200	B 475262 475266	B 646369 646387	B 317101 317135	B 120266 120273	B 331324 331325	B 319204 319211
536 731512 731514	B 990751 990810	607- 487862 487863	700- 564120 564129	B 647308 647302	446235 446250	307869	519723 519743	B-1076- B 28916 28917
538 144730 144750	B-616- 105420 105408	700- 564120 564129	B-702- 842357 842369	B-776- B 27067 27076	761001 761002	B-926- B 243503 243529	B-1000- B 541132 541133	B-1077- B 10779 10780
539 318601 318609	B 912614 912615	B 510198 510638	B-776- B 27067 27076	B 27067 27076	B 764465 764468	B 243503 243529	B 541132 541133	B-1077- B 10779 10780
540 318549 318557	B 238535 238545	B 521556 521557	B 27067 27076	B 27067 27076	B 71453 71458	B 797475 797495	B 685790 686250	B-1079- B 67378 67379
542 821454 821468	B 704711 704712	B 609425 609740	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1080- B 752443 752444
B-543- B 334115 334106	B 751809 751810	B 656576 656588	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1081- B 169299 169300
B 735405 735405	B 850411 850217	B 792751 792779	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1082- B 752443 752444
B-545- 170410 170435	B 409446 410111	B 79010 79010	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1083- B 28916 28917
B 548531 548548	B 290218 290247	B 567191 567921	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1084- B 28916 28917
B 723294 723470	B 794137 794142	B 648765 648771	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1085- B 28916 28917
B-546- B 468027 468029	B 841001 841015	B 509596 509606	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1086- B 28916 28917
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B 733849 733853	B 906021 906054	B 722287 722287	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1088- B 28916 28917
B-549- B 623181 623189	B 104771 104771	B 722287 722287	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1089- B 28916 28917
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B 747324 747324	B 61939 61939	B 327046 327055	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1094- B 28916 28917
B 922231 922244	B 670556 670554	B 710 710	B 582033 582035	B 582033 582035	B 58129 58130	B 322297 322297	B 873251 873252	B-1095- B



L. U. B-1159—(Cont.) B-303099 503825 608484 608488 748871 748918	L. U. B-1245—(Cont.) B-695520 695523 760752 760777 885484 885492 B-980047 980154	L. U. B-1314— B-215728 215793 B-380002 380004 B-784561 784562 B-736799 736791 B-914799 914817 B-802528 802533 B-871241 871398	L. U. B-1382—478433 478440 B-1333— B-344161 344550 B-331153 331159 B-513618 513618 B-583364 583378 B-600897 600924 B-629332 629338 B-720925 720934 B-681296 681300 B-808501 808540 B-435990 435997 B-230262 230262 B-656518 656573 B-681799 681803	L. U. B-556—B 640544-546. 543-704051-054. 056. 546-451501-502. B-651-246330-415. B 634254. 662-425175. B-678-326917-924. 707-181091. B-759-506861-870. 891590. B-760-264070. 777-644618-619. B-785-241251-253. 500-572004. 006. 872-181091. B-730339-540. B-907-438194. 637008-011. B-913-100558-960. B-934-808464. 466. 468. 476-478. 480-483. 486-487. B-989-188732. 735. B-1024-164951. B-1098-155069-970. B-1106-819814. B-1112-688201-266. B-1132-395951-955. B-1165-580749-755. 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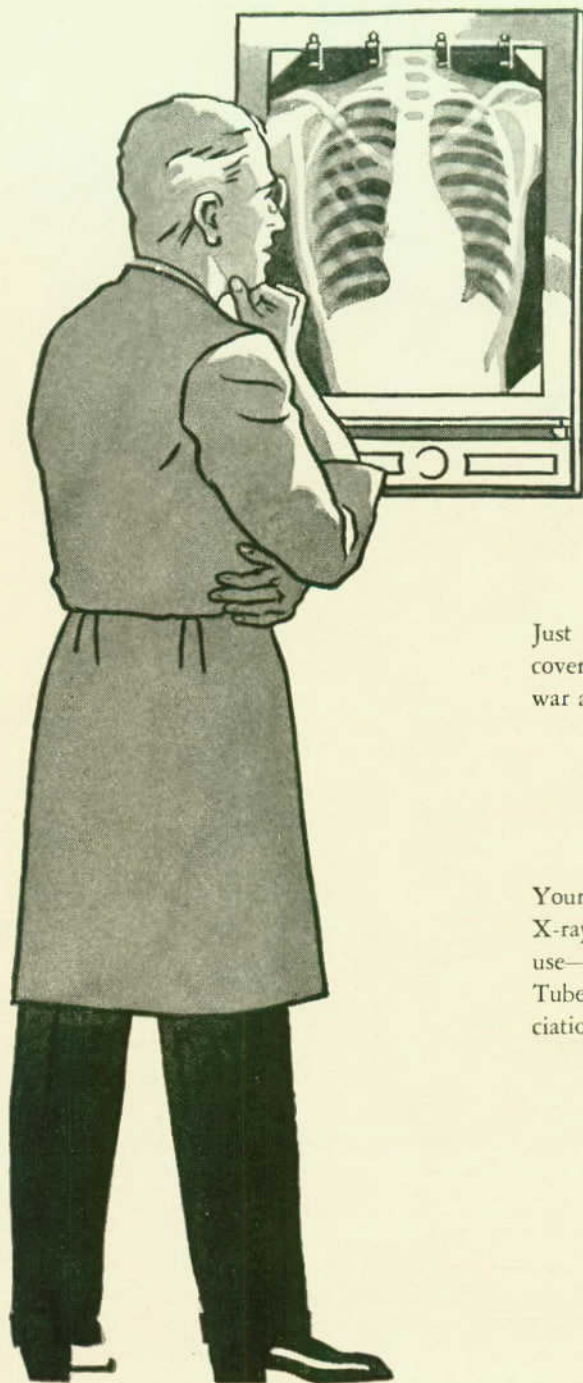


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